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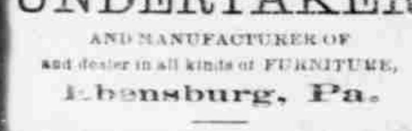


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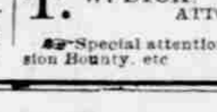
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

TWO VIEWS.

Said the cynic to the poet:
"All your song is lying verse
When you take the world and show it
Always better—never worse!
Life is but a cloak of sorrows,
Folding down its somber side
Close upon the bright to-morrows
That the future has denied.
Fondest wishes, if we gain them,
Greet us with a smile and tear;
Dear desires, if we attain them,
Lose their luster as they near.
You who sing in happy measure
Aye of light and love and pleasure,
Better keep your fancies furled;
There is such a strain of sadness
Under all the seeming gladness
In the world!"

To the cynic said the poet:
"Sorrow can not be denied:
You who hate the world, and know it
Only on its darker side.
Life is but a garment: trouble
Is the stormy wind that blows
All the fabric backward double,
And the gleaming lining shows!
Though this life hath sorrow in it,
'Tis a garden gay with flowers;
They may wear a rose who win it,
In this fair bright world of ours.
If a joy come to thee—share it;
Take thy cloak, and nobly wear it;
Keep thy bitter fancies furled;
There is such a wealth of gladness
Over all the seeming sadness
In the world."
—Florence May Alt, in Jury.

ONE NIGHT IN NO. 37.

A Story of Ghosts and Rats at Bracing Hall.

"Positively not a room, my dear madam; no, not so much as a closet vacant," and Dr. Morris smiled blandly, and "washed his hand with invisible soap in imperceptible water."

That Bracing Hall was a popular sanitarium I was well aware, but I was not prepared for this; what was I to do, where should I go at that late hour?—I, a maiden lady, an entire stranger in the Catskills? I consider that for any man to smile under those circumstances, even in a perfunctory and purely professional way, was nothing less than brutal.

"There is No. 37," said an attendant satellite, in exactly the tone in which he might have suggested the North Pole or the equinoctial line, or any other remote and unsubstantial impossibility.

"Yes," repeated the doctor, musingly, as if a novel and pleasing problem had been unexpectedly submitted for his consideration. "Yes, there is No. 37."

"Perhaps the lady might not object," continued the attendant.

"Object," said the doctor, suddenly waking up. "Good gracious, Jones, why should this lady object; why should *any one* object to No. 37?"

The subordinate was about to speak, but the doctor stopped him by a wave of his hand. "Let No. 37 be prepared for this lady," he said, giving to his words all the force of royal mandate.

"I wish to know, Jane," I observed to the housemaid who conducted me to No. 37 half an hour later—

"Please, ma'am," said that young person, interrupting, "my name isn't Jane, it's Sabina."

"Then I am not going to follow the example of your parents and sponsors, who were clearly foolish persons, Jane. I repeat I wish to know what is the matter with this room?"

"Oh, don't ask me, ma'am. I don't wish to frighten you—but—I wouldn't sleep in it—no—not for a hundred thousand million dollars."

"Then you are a very foolish young woman: is it damp?"

"Oh, no, madam; the whole house is dry as a bone."

"It is the—the—ahem—the Cimix Lectularius?"

"Well, it is pretty bad, but I don't think it's quite as bad as that," returned Jane, slowly, with an air of bewilderment.

It was painful to a lady of my excessive refinement, exceedingly painful, but the occasion was urgent, and it was evident that I must sink to a common level of expression if I wished to be understood.

"It is small, Jane—it is brown—it is alive—very much alive—it—it—bites?"

"Oh, no, ma'am," answered Jane, glowing with sudden enlightenment, "we don't never have none of them nasty things in our beds."

"Then *what is it?*"

"Well, if you must know," replied Jane, with the air of one struggling vainly with the inevitable, "though it's worth as much as my place is worth to tell you—it's ghosts!"

Ghosts—baugh! Really the ignorance of the lower classes is colossal; clearly our public school system is far from perfect, but what could be expected from a girl called Sabina? I have always thought there was a great deal in a name, and I don't in the least care what that playwriting person may have said to the contrary. There is something in a name which insensibly molds the character; mine is Sarah Margaret.

"Ghosts, Jane, ghosts, when it has been clearly demonstrated by the Society for Psychical Research that there are no such things as ghosts."

"It was the gambler, ma'am, what lived here before it was made into a sanitarium," Jane went on, with irrepressible volubility; "they was playing poker, an' he was killed, an' every night—every night—his ghost —"

"Jane, enough of this folly—go, my good girl, and to-morrow I will loan you a work on the Illogicalness of Superstition."

Being a lady of enlightened understanding and cultivated, indeed, I may say advanced thought, I at once dismissed the foolish story from my mind, and congratulated myself on having secured a comfortable room.

Bracing Hall was built on the highest range of the Catskill mountains and was famous for the view it commanded of the loveliest section of Rip Van Winkle land; night now vailed the beauty of the far-stretching mountain-bounded interplane, but gradually its fairness became apparent, as the shadows below died under the light of early moonrise.

Objects dim and shapeless took form and beauty. Every house and hamlet, winding road and mountain streamlet were won as if from chaos into life, while far away the winding Hudson gleamed like a string of silver under the moonlight. Lights in happy homes twinkled like fire-flies through the gloom of dense woods, giving just that touch of life needed to break the solemnity of forest and mountain.

The moon was up, nature awoke, a breeze swept by bearing the music of a tumbling brook, the melody of murmuring pines, the love notes of a belated bird singing to his mate.

How long I had slept I can not tell, when suddenly I was wide-awake with the room brilliantly lit and presenting an appearance totally different to what it had done when I retired. On a sideboard were half-emptied bottles and decanters, and at a table four men were seated deeply engrossed over a game at cards. Great as was my astonishment to find my apartment thus invaded, I seemed to lose all personal considerations in watching the feverish anxiety of the players, and in wondering what would happen next.

Suddenly their voices were raised in anger, one of the players accused another of cheating, and in a moment there was a general uproar. The two men were struggling desperately together, glasses were upset, chairs were overturned and then I caught the glitter of a knife and the gleam of a pistol. The two spectators made no attempt to separate the combatants, although it was evident that a tragedy was imminent. The taller of the two freed his hand from the other's grasp, the long murderous looking knife was uplifted, but as it descended the other raised his pistol and fired; there was the dull thud of a heavy body falling and then, overcome with horror, I lost consciousness.

How I attracted their attention I do not know, but suddenly I became aware that the remaining three were standing over me calmly discussing my proposed death; my blood seemed to freeze in my veins and into those terrible moments was compressed the agony of years of torture.

"She is sound asleep," said one, "an' anyhow I never did take kindly to killin' women."

"She has seen the deed done," said the second significantly.

"That dead men tell no tales is just as true and truer of women," said the third, "so I had better make it safe," laying as he spoke a murderous hand on my throat.

With a desperate effort I broke through the spell of horror that had held me; I struck out wildly and encountered a soft, resisting body, the lights were extinguished as I opened my eyes, and nothing remained but the sound as of some one hurriedly retreating.

I never knew till that moment what a vast amount of stored shrieking force a small woman possesses; mine was sufficient in an incredibly short time to bring to my room the doctor, the satellite, Jane Sabina and half a dozen guests, none of whom were remarkable for the careful finish of their dress.

With a graphic power that has entirely deserted me, or I should make my fortune as a story writer, I related what had occurred.

"It does not matter whether I was asleep or awake in regard to what I saw, although of course I was awake; but I know I heard something hurry away, and I know that I felt something when I struck," I said in conclusion, pausing only through sheer physical inability to utter another word.

Sabina Jane incoherently remarked something to the effect that it was "just what she'd expected of them nasty ghostesses" and then in company with the majority of my visitors disappeared. The doctor looked puzzled and remained silent, the satellite however spoke; he was never a voluble person, but on this occasion he confined himself to one word.

"Rats!"

"Do you really think it—they—was rats?" I gasped, growing ungrammatical in my confusion.

Had I not felt well assured that the doctor was deeply impressed by my ghostly visitation I should have said that he smiled, but that of course was impossible at such a moment. Some people I have noticed are afflicted with muscular twitching and when I glanced at him again he was as solemn as a sphinx; even the satellite put his hand before his mouth and coughed in a modest, self-deprecatory way, as if his feelings were too much for him.

"I will bring Mrs. Morris to remain with you until you dress," said the doctor, "and then you had better take a sedative and share her room; to-morrow I will have a thorough investigation made and if I find that any one is trying to perpetuate a stupid story by playing a still more stupid practical joke, I'll—"

At this point the doctor's voice sank and although his remarks appeared to gain additional energy, I am under the impression they were not intended for my ears or for publication.

The result of the investigation showed that my nocturnal visitors were rats, a small colony of which had evidently enjoyed undisputed possession of a spring mattress for a considerable period. And so the ghost of Bracing Hall was laid, but the oddest part was the satellite's guessing it; for such a man it was quite remarkable, and showed great natural perspicacity; the moment he heard my story, when every one else was quite at sea, he looked at the doctor and said: "Rats."—Mary Hasbrouck, in Drake's Magazine.

THE PEACOCK IN TRADITION.

Why Its Feathers Are Considered Unlucky.

"Here is an answer to the question why peacocks' feathers are unlucky, and I trust that it will satisfy the lady on whose behalf I made the inquiry," says a writer in London Truth. "Whether this be the true explanation I can not say, but I should think it will do as well as any other:

"A lady for whom I lately searched Notes and Queries in quest of information on the reason for the alleged unluckiness of peacocks' feathers, has forwarded me a cutting from the current number of your journal.

"I found in Notes and Queries, series III., vol. viii., p. 528, a reference to Palgrave's 'Central and Eastern Arabia,' i., 323. We learn from that source that, according to Mahometan tradition, the peacock opened the wicket of Paradise to Satan, and received a very ample share of the punishment awarded to him."

—A matter-of-fact postmaster in a small town in Arkansas recently wrote to the Post-Office Department stating that one of the citizens had recently entered the office armed with a Winchester rifle, and pointed it at the postmaster in a threatening manner. He closed his telegram with the words: "Send instructions." Colonel Whitfield, the First Assistant, tersely replied by quoting the words of the well-known refrain: "Johnny, get your gun."

A BANKING SCHEME.

A Proposition to Abolish the Present System.

Three Thousand Governmental Banks as a Substitute—They to Loan Money to Borrowers at the Rate of Four Per Cent.

Thomas E. Hill, of Hill's Manual, has been for some years engaged in farming at Prospect Park, Ill., and, from a farmer's standpoint, he gives the following suggestions on banking in an interview with a representative of the Chicago Inter Ocean:

Why occasional money stringency? Because through numerous bank and other failures people become frightened and hide their money. Two causes have combined to produce recent failures. One has been the late era of real estate speculation in the vicinity of large cities, inflating values to a point that it had to stop. The other has been the steady diminution of money through the contraction of National bank currency. Ten years ago the National bank circulation was $362,000,000. One year ago it was $200,000,000. To-day it is about $180,000,000.

Why do National banks contract their circulation? The National bank law enacted in 1863 and 1864 made it obligatory upon the bank company to loan one-third of its capital to the Government, upon which it was granted a charter to do business for twenty years and issue bank notes to the extent of 90 per cent. of loan to Government. As Government bonds in the beginning of this system paid 6 per cent. interest in gold, and gold yielded 40 per cent. premium, banking was very profitable. Latterly, as the Government will pay no more than 3 per cent. interest, banks are unwilling to loan it money. They prefer not to issue National bank currency, but would rather take other people's money on deposit, get full interest for all they loan, and be free from the annoyance of Government bank inspection; consequently they are gradually withdrawing the currency they have issued from circulation.

But, it may be said, if the Government could give encouragement why should not the present bank system be continued? Because our National debt is being too rapidly extinguished to allow the present system to be perpetuated. Banks that have proven the most reliable, and have been of the greatest service to the people, have been those intimately connected with the Government; have been founded on Government necessities, when the Government had a large debt and had to borrow. Thus the Bank of Venice, founded in 1171, owed its existence to the imperative necessity that the government borrow money. This bank, under government control, was the admiration of all Europe for 600 years, and only ceased its existence on the overthrow of the republic in 1797 by the revolutionary army of France.

The Bank of England, established in 1694, was organized as a means through which to borrow money from the people. The government had been paying from 20 to 40 per cent. on money, which was difficult to get at that. William Paterson, a London merchant, conceived the idea of organizing a company to furnish $6,000,000 to the government as a permanent loan, for eleven years, at 8 per cent. interest. Subscriptions to the entire stock were taken in ten days after the books were opened, and from that day to this the loan to the government has been about equal to its capital, the bank company obtaining their profit from their bank notes in circulation and their deposits.

The government supervision over the bank has been such as to give entire confidence, so much so that the bank is allowed to issue $75,000,000 in excess of its gold deposits. This bank should be maintained, and will be, as the people's guardian of the public debt of England, which is $3,400,000,000.

In contrast with the beneficent service rendered the people, through the Bank of England, was the disastrous consequences to the people through the failure of the Bank of Glasgow, which went down in 1878 owing the people $33,000,000; bank officials, free from government control, having squandered its funds and misrepresented its condition for years before its failure.

The unreliable condition of banks in the United States is well illustrated in the fluctuating values of paper money from 1840 to 1860—banks without Government control. The war came on: the Government found it necessary to borrow, and then was inaugurated our National bank system, which, under Government supervision and inspection, has served its purpose with comparative safety to the people. With the extinguishment of the public debt, however, which is down to $850,000,000, the present National bank system must be changed.

The defects in our present system are the following:

1. Even perfect as our National bank system is the failures had been so numerous as to cause a loss to depositors in National banks of $500,000 annually for twenty-seven years prior to 1879, while the loss to depositors in other banks was over $10,000,000 per year during the same time. The great number of bank failures of late is not only taking the hundreds of thousands from suffering bank depositors and putting the same into few hands, but money stringency compels many millions of annual loss to the people from being obliged to sell property at a sacrifice, while the enormous interest which borrowers are compelled to pay in the money crisis is another loss of many millions to the people.

2. The present system is one of favoritism. The man so fortunate as to do business at a bank can have accommodations, while the farmer, offering security worth twenty times the money required, can not get a dollar from the bank, but is compelled to pay an extra per cent. above interest, in order to borrow.

3. The unequal and very high rates of interest in certain portions of the country, especially in the newly settled regions, is a great burden to the poor immigrant. In some portions of the West the allowable rate is 18 per cent. per annum; and, with a commission above that to farmers, it is not surprising that all the farms and chattels thereon are so mortgaged that they are rapidly passing into the possession of the few money loaners. The postal system, under Government management, makes it possible to buy a postage stamp as cheap in Idaho as in New York. Government banking should and would afford the same accommodation.

4. The legal rates of interest are too high. Long hours, coupled with labor-saving machinery, have driven workmen out of the mechanical employments in such numbers as to make intense competition in farming and all the various avocations. Not having profit enough to make ends meet, yet hoping to save themselves, men borrow, and, finally, lose all through being eaten up by interest.

The institution that serves our purpose in banking should be thoroughly impartial, and be so completely responsible as to guard the customer against any possible loss. Nothing short of government can fill this position. The only serious question is: Are we sufficiently civilized? Are we wise enough to introduce a Governmental system that will do justice to all and absolutely protect the people? I think we are and propose the following:

That the Government borrow and add to its liabilities $1,150,000,000. The amount thus borrowed, added to the present Government indebtedness, will make the Government debt $2,000,000,000 a very light debt compared with other nations; and considering the assets of the Government, consisting of 900,000,000 acres of Government land yet unsold, together with custom-houses, forts and other property worth billions of dollars.

The exact amount of money in circulation November 1, 1890, was $1,499,004,121, which made, reckoning our population at 63,000,000 people, $23.80 for each person; ample with which to do the business of the country when confidence is restored and money circulates. Continue this circulation with steady increase, as may be found necessary without inflating or depressing values, in bank notes of various denominations, including a goodly supply of postal currency, so popular and convenient in the days gone by.

Establish 3,000 banks in various parts of the United States. As the Government can borrow every dollar it wants at 3 per cent. and less, it can loan at 4 per cent. As there are estimated to be $55,200,000,000 worth of property in the United States, the Government can safely loan up to $5,000,000,000, which may be its limit of loan.

Whatever money is put into circulation will come almost immediately back into the banks again, through the confidence of depositors in the Government bank as a safe place for money; and, costing the Government nothing, can be loaned over and over again, up to the amount of $5,000,000,000.

A careful appraisement should be made of all property in every part of the United States. The 3,000 banks are so many Government depositories, distributed throughout the Union, for the purpose of furnishing money at 4 per cent. or less, on good security. If branch banks are needed they may be established as required.

Loan money on land at one-fifth of its appraised value and on chattels, properly insured, at one-tenth their value. Pursue so careful a policy that, should interest or principal not be paid, the United States will not be the loser, but the gainer if the property comes into Government possession.

Abolish all private banking, but allow individuals, who may be willing to advance more money than the Government is allowed to loan, to loan from their own funds, or under the head of guarantee companies, to the borrower, at a small stipulated advance over the Government interest. For the expense of managing the 3,000 banks allow each $20,000 per year to pay officers, appraisers, inspectors, etc.

The expense to the Government of this system of banking will be interest on $2,000,000,000 at 3 per cent., amounting to $60,000,000 per annum. The cost of managing 3,000 banks at an average of $20,000 each, will be $60,000,000; total cost, $120,000,000 per year; receipts from interest on $5,000,000,000 at 4 per cent., $200,000,000; giving a net gain to the Government by doing its own banking of $80,000,000. The advantage to the people by Government banking thus, on a strictly conservative basis, will be a large source of revenue; no more panics from bank failures; no more property sold at a third or quarter value because of money panic; no more hoarding of money at home to be burned, lost or stolen; no more new settlers eaten up by exorbitant interest; no more discrimination against farmers, because their securities are in real estate; no more millions lost through speculating bankers or bankrupt banks.

To guard against political dishonesty there should be elected annually a board of five bank commissioners in each Congressional district, who shall have the control of employment of bank officers; these officers to be continued in place so long as they acceptably serve the people. As the privilege will always rest with the people of completely changing the membership of Congress, and the management of banks shall rest with commissioners, annually chosen by the people, the reasons can not be seen wherein the banking system can be corrupted. On the contrary, instead of banking being conducted to the injury of the people, commissioners thus chosen will call to the management of the monied institutions the best banking talent of the country. Men of high moral character who are now successfully conducting banks, will be chosen to these positions of trust, where, given full opportunity for the accomplishment of good, they will conduct banking not alone for the successful few, but in the interest and for the benefit of the entire people.

Puss Adopts Three Chickens.

An East Serksmont (Me.) lad is the possessor of three small chickens which he has been keeping in a barrel. The other day he missed one and hunted everywhere without finding it. The next day another disappeared in the same unaccountable manner. The boy then resolved to watch and was soon rewarded by seeing the old house cat steal slyly into the barrel, grasp the remaining chicken carefully by the neck and march off with it. Following her upstairs into the garret, what was his surprise to find the other two chickens safely cuddled in a nest of old clothes with two kittens, as happy as could be. The cat carefully placed the last chicken in the nest and got in as calmly as if the whole family belonged to her. The chickens were uninjured and contented in their new quarters, says the Belfast Age; but we suspect that puss was laying in a supply of provisions for the future.

"ONLY CALICO."

You like my dress? I'm very glad to hear it;
Our "noblest mission is to please," you know;
A clear, dark blue—how many women wear it!—
Brightened with "cardinal"—all calico.

It fits so prettily, if I *did* make it,
I stood before the glass an hour or two,
Planning and pinning, fitting and refitting,
Before I thought the drapery would do.

What did you say? "You're very sorry for me!"
You need not be, for I have learned to know,
As in life's school I read the lessons set me,
There are worse tasks than wearing calico.

I have a pair of strong, brave hands to help me,
A clear, wise brain to work my puzzles out,
A tender heart to comfort and to love me,
And I am happy beyond wish or doubt.

If I should die, I know, without a question,
That this great heart would "keep my memory green."
And, while I live, within my little kingdom
I reign a loved and undisputed queen.

His cheerful voice has been my sweetest music,
Before his smile my cares and troubles go;
And for his sake—I'll tell you as a secret—
I'm proud of wearing "only calico."

He gave it to me and I would not change it
For any "combination" Worth may know;
Love's rainbow shines upon my simple wardrobe,
And that transfigures "only calico."
—Adeline C. Gorton, in Good Housekeeping.

ADVICE BY A BURGLAR

On How to Make Houses Secure Against Thieves.

An Ex-Burglar, Writing in the Light of Experience, Gives Some Ideas Which Architects Might Adopt with Profit—Opinions of Gail Ross.

Things have come to a pretty pass when an ex-convict in sheer disgust feels called upon to instruct American architects how to make houses burglar-proof, says the Chicago News. But such is the state of affairs, as the following interesting communication will attest:

"TO THE EDITOR: If you will consider a few words from one who has been a burglar and housebreaker, I will say something apropos of the Landblom robbery in this city a few days since.

"The first thing that strikes an 'operator' from abroad upon his entrance into American cities is the utter absence of any thing like protection for your houses. Your architects seem to have lived all their lives in some retired pastoral village where every one is honest. They do not seem to understand that one chief part of their work should be to build burglar-proof houses—a thing which can be done so easily that they ought to be ashamed of their ignorance.

"Suppose Mr. Snell had provided his house with light, handsome openwork iron—or better, steel—doors and windows, fastened with strong chain locks, or Mr. Landblom had protected his windows with ironwork, do you suppose any thief would ever have entered them? These 'gillies,' as they are called, are common all over the old country. When I was 'doing' time in an English prison I remember how a prisoner used to dilate upon the verdancy of the Americans in not using the same.

"As a health measure one would suppose that the builders would put in these guards so that every thing could be opened to the fresh air at night. But above all they ought to remove the temptation of exposed valuables from us weak mortals. EX-CONVICT.

"Please excuse bad writing from a [illegible] and crippled by a [illegible] shot in St. Louis ten years ago."

This indictment of American builders for not constructing houses on the burglar-proof plan is a matter demanding some attention. Therefore it has been thought a good idea to obtain an interview with a burglar and see how the "profession" would look upon the ex-convict's reform notions.

But first to catch the burglar.

There stands at 234 Honore street an old, two-story, drab frame house, the front door of which opens on a level with the ground. It is one of a row of six tenements, like many other barrack-like buildings that were hastily thrown together immediately after the great fire. It is here that a Home of Industry, a refuge for discharged convicts, is located. It was established about six years ago by the reformed burglar, "Mike" Dunn, and it is presided over by Rev. A. C. Dodds as superintendent. In the rear of the home is a broom factory where the ex-convicts are put to work. The home has room only for those who desire not to return to their former guilty occupations.

A jerk given to the old-fashioned bell-knob brings to the door a stout woman, who scans the caller critically from her deep-set brown eyes: "Come in, climb those stairs and go back to the open door at the end of the hall."

Rev. Mr. Dodds is found in his narrow office, seated by a window overlooking the convict workshop. He has thirty ex-convicts at work, several of whom have been well known to the police as bad criminals. He turns to his book of record and finds that he has several burglars in the shop, but he does not like the idea of having them interviewed.

"Any one of them, no doubt, could relate interesting stories, but I don't fancy they are at all anxious to do so," reasoned Mr. Dodds.

However, he finally whistled down a tube and commanded the foreman to send up Gail Ross from the cut-off bench.

"What a name for a burglar!" mused the reporter, and before he could form any idea of a person to fit the literary cognomen a shadow darkened the glass door and a short man forty-two years old, the very image of Editha's burglar, entered, bowing.

Mr. Dodds explained the reporter's mission and the man signified his willingness to talk. He spoke with the hint of a Scotch accent and his language a college professor could not have discounted.

"Of course Gail Ross is an assumed name, is it not?" asked the reporter.

"Of course it is not," quickly retorted the burglar. "Why should I have an assumed name? That name was worth much to me at one time. It is worth more now, for it is about all I have left except a bad cough and an enfeebled constitution.

"No doubt it seems strange to you that a burglar should sail under such a literary name, but why should it? I was not always a burglar, and for that matter I don't consider myself irretrievably one now. When I grew up my name seemed to look so well whenever I wrote it that it inspired me with an ambition to see it in print. I thought how I could best set about getting my name before the public, and began writing verse. My rhymes were printed in a New York publication, and some of them even broke through the quarantine and got in the magazines. I imagined I was surely on the road to fame when I got that far, but—whisky, you know.

"All this has little to do with burglar-proof houses, but even a burglar has not necessarily lost his self-respect completely, and he likes to find an excuse for being what he is. I just want to say one thing, and then I'll give you my ideas about how houses should be constructed to keep out the 'profession.'

"As I said, I got to writing poetry, and poetry proved my downfall. Through my verses I met and became engaged to the daughter of a man that afterward became Vice-President of the United States. Don't ask me her name. I still have enough honor to protect her from the disgrace of seeing her name coupled with that of a burglar. Whisky destroyed my hopes.

"I shipped as pantryman to Liverpool and I visited many European cities. Returning to America I became a burglar simply because it offered greater inducements than any thing I was able to turn my hand to.

"But enough of that. The first burglary I remember of committing was when my father lifted me over the fence into a neighbor's yard to steal flowers. I suppose he didn't think how bad it really was, but the memory of that first theft has clung to me always. Subsequently when I took a notion to steal something more than flowers—namely, to gut a jewelry store—I fortified myself with a good tumbler of whisky, 'worked' the house without a blush and blamed my father for teaching me to steal.

"Now, across the water it is not so easy to gain access to a house as here, because of the iron screens. In New York it is hardly less difficult, in my opinion at least, for the same reason. However, out West it is not considered a difficult feat to enter a house, take it where you may."

"And you ascribe that to—"

"To the way the house is built. People have learned to protect their basement windows, as a rule, with bars, but still this is not always the case. One would think that a man with his millions, perhaps, in the bank, with his house loaded with costly art pieces, and a fortune alone, may be, in diamonds and silverware, would take every precaution to guard against burglary, but he doesn't. He imagines because he never has been robbed that he never will be. That is about as much sense as the man had who didn't want his life insured because he had never died.

"Whenever I took a notion to 'work' a house I didn't stop to go and look up the police record and see if the place had been 'worked' before. I immediately began laying my plans. A man with good nerve and a clear head who works alone ought to be successful. I always worked alone except once. Then I was caught and my 'pal' escaped. I was on the outside and he 'doing' the job. I took my sentence like a man and I never 'peached' on him. Had I been 'operating' alone I don't think I would have been caught.

"About making houses burglar-proof I should first recommend that people put locks on their doors that can't be picked with—well, with a button-hook. A burglar depends largely on a skeleton key to gain access. Men of means, however, now have the latch-locks on their doors, and these can not be picked—that is, not readily. To guard against entrance by the doors they should be heavy, should fit tight to prevent work with a 'jimmy,' should be double-locked with a chain-lock on the inside and bolted securely at top and bottom. That will generally baffle a sneak-thief, who does not deserve to be called a burglar. However, when he finds the door effectually bars him he can go to the roof, climb on a shed, portico, or even 'skin' up a water-pipe or lightning-rod to a second-story window. Such a window is said to be the easiest place of all to enter a house. That is why there are so many 'second-story workers,' as they are called, but I never tried it myself. To prevent these fellows all exposed windows—I mean those opening on a porch or shed—should be well barred. A 'second-story worker' doesn't carry tools as a rule. He is a sneak-thief."

The man spoke these words as if the "profession" looked on sneak-thieves as objectionable characters who should be excluded from the society of honest cracksmen.

"But for iron bars and steel doors," he continued, "an expert burglar has little dread. Give him time and he will go through any thing. It requires a genius to circumvent him, and even genius is not equal to it. And for this reason: A burglar or safe-blower has a greater incentive for surmounting the difficulties in the way of access to a treasure than has the inventor for creating them. The one receives his reward in the shape of salary; the other in working for a fortune, perhaps, that lies just beyond the barrier which he is endeavoring to overcome. The burglar gains a fortune for a few hours' labor; the inventor labors for a year, and at the end of that time gets barely the worth of his work. It is a natural law that where there is the greatest incentive there will be found the greatest results of labor. So it is you will find burglars as smart and even smarter than inventors.

"For my part I fail to see how you could make a house absolutely burglar-proof. You might make it so difficult of access that the burglar will find another to suit his purposes as well. One thing is certain, however: A rich man is a fool not to have bars on his windows. They cost little, but they may save much."

LOVE'S FLARING FINGERS.

How Blushes May Be Called Out by an Alarm Clock Arrangement.

The new toilet powder, which, according to the advertisement, "defies perspiration," will doubtless supply a want, but it is still doubtful to how great an extent "the latest thing in blushes" will meet with feminine approval, says the London Truth. This ingenious aid to modest beauty can be applied to the cheeks, it seems, some time before it is required to act, and "can be set"—as its inventor puts it—"like an alarum clock, to go off, or rather come on, at a certain previously fixed time."

Experience will, of course, have to teach our fair sisters, cousins and aunts how far this "alarum blush" may be relied on; but, in the meantime, it is not wonderful that there is widespread timidity among ladies as to its use.

For one thing, it is very difficult for even the most experienced belle to know some time beforehand the moment at which she will be anxious to summon a tell-tale blush to her aid. And I need scarcely dilate on the mischief that might be occasioned at its sudden appearance at a malapropos juncture, or when its realistic presence would be liable to be altogether misunderstood.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY. - - - - - MARCH 20, 1891.

THE Farmer's Alliance has thus far elected one lawyer, one preacher and one editor to the United States Senate.

PRINCE JEROME NAPOLEON, head of the Bonaparte family and pretender to the French throne, died in Italy on on Tuesday. His son Prince Victor, succeeds to the empty title.

SENATOR NEEB'S bill providing for the execution of murderers in the penitentiaries has been favorably considered by the judiciary general committee of the House, and will be affirmatively reported.

THE Missouri House of Representatives has passed a bill reducing passenger fares on the maine line of railroades from three to two and one-half cents and on branch lines from four to three and one-half cents per mile.

THE great strike of the coal workers of the Connellsville region has entered upon its sixth week, and it is now admitted that the men have been defeated. The wages lost thus far have been over $900,000 and will soon pass the $1,000,000 mark.

THE House has passed finally the bill providing for a uniform contract or policy of fire insurance to be issued by all the insurance companies taking fire risks on property in this State. Put the policy in plain language so that it can be understood without the aid of lawyers, and judges, if it is possible to do so.

THE Massachusetts Civil Service Reform League has adopted a resolution emphatically condemning President Harrison's action in not reappointing General Corse postmaster of Boston, characterizing such act as a violation of his party's promise, of his own pledge and of the principles of civil service reform.

At a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Cumberland County Canning Works, of Bridgeton, N. J., it was decided not to run the works this season and no contracts will be made with the farmers for tomatoes. The cause of the suspension of business at these works is said to be the high price of tin. The works employed about 300 women and men who are thus knocked out of employment that tariff protected tin enterprises may rob the people.

THE association of wool growers in Ontario and Livingston counties, New York, at its last annual meeting resolved that "We, the members of the Ontario and Livingston Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, in convention assembled, most respectfully petition Congress to immediately place wool and woollen manufactures on the free list, in order that their industries may again thrive and assume that magnitude commensurate with a nation of 63,000,000 of people."

THE agents of the Anchor line steamship company at New York, on Wednesday received the following report of the lost Utopia, that went down on Tuesday: "The list of saved embraces two cabin passengers, 290 steerage passengers and twenty-five of the crew. Fifteen of the crew and 475 passengers were lost." The ship was not insured. The cargo was valued at $390,000 and the steamship at $400,000. The passengers saved will be brought over on the steamship Assyria of the same line.

UNDER the acts of 1887 and 1889, known as "the street laws," the city of Pittsburg proceeded to pave and grade streets and conduct other municipal improvements until $1,250,000 had been expended. The city authorities construed the acts to give them power to assess the damages for the improvements on the property owners most benefitted. The property owners contested and the Allegheny county court sustained their appeal against the city. The State Supreme Court at Philadelphia on Monday sustained the decision of the lower court in favor of the property owners.

WITH the tariff at the top notch, the wages of the workingman still keep coming down. On Monday the wages of the puddlers of the Glascow Iron Company, at Pottstown, Pa., dropped from $3.75 to $3.50 per ton, and the men, not able to better themselves, continued at work. The Potts Bros. Iron Company's puddlers at the same place also received a similar reduction. And yet the McKinley bill was passed by the tariff barons for the especial purpose of protecting the wages of American workingmen. When workingmen learn that their work is worth just what it will bring in the labor market, the scales will fall from their eyes and enable them to see that the tariff so far as it pretends to protect labor, is a delusion and a snare.

JAY GOULD, has been drawn twice in the jury panel within the last two years in New York city and each time has paid his fine of $100 rather than act as a juryman. The example set by Jay Gould is a pernicious one and now the Jury Commissioners all over the country seem to be putting the wealthy people on the jury in the hope of getting the $100 fine and reducing taxation. Editor Lloyd of the *Herald* has been drawn on the jury for June Court—comment is unnecessary—our turn will likely come in September. We don't know what example Mr. Lloyd will set, but we'll see Cambria county in Hades before we will pay $100 fine. We will set on the jury all week at $2.00 per day rather than establish a bad precedent.

THE election of General Palmer to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Illinois, says the Philadelphia *Herald*, has greatly strengthened the opinion that favors the selection of Senators in Congress by popular vote. In the last campaign in that State both parties put forward favorites for the Senatorship. There was no law to sustain the action, but it served to secure an expression of sentiment on the subject. General Palmer received a substantial majority of the votes, and, after a long contest in the Legislature, the verdict of the people has been confirmed by the lawfully constituted means.

Just previous to the Scranton Convention last Summer several esteemed Democratic contemporaries favored the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator. The idea was well received, and no doubt would have been adopted by the convention, but for the fact that the Republicans would not agree to put a favorite in the field, and it is obvious, therefore, that the movement would be valueless. The naming of a candidate would have indicated the Democratic preference in the event that that party carried the Legislature, but nothing more, because, with no Republican in the field, it would have been claimed that there was no contest on the question.

But it can be arranged in future in this State, just as it was in Illinois last fall. The majority vote will not carry with it the certificate of election. But the nomination will convey the choice of the party and the subsequent vote will give the voters a chance to instruct the Legislators in an unequivocal manner. It is to be hoped that the party managers will prepare for such a test in the future.

FOR the past several weeks the efforts of the Chairman of the Republican county committee and the Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for this district, seem to have been directed to creating the impression among the applicants for liquor licenses that it would be a good thing to stand well with the aforesaid Chairman and Deputy Collector. During the present week the Deputy Collector has been running back and forth as a kind of missionary between the godly and ungodly—between the Chairman of the Republican county committee and the applicants for license and the motions of the Chairman and the Deputy Collector as they stood aside, within sight of the anxious applicants and whispered words of wisdom, were intended to be interpretated as being portentious for good or evil to the would be dispensers of alcoholic beverages. We trust the successful applicants for license will feel deeply grateful to this pair of worthies and keep them in remembrance when they call around during the coming summer and Fall. If they can bring themselves to the belief that they were befriended by the Chairman of the Republican County Committee through the grace of his missionary the Collecter of Internal Revenue, the pantomime of the present week will not have been performed in vain.

JAMES A. GARFIELD was regarded, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, as a level-headed man during his life, but when twenty years ago he predicted that the expenditures from the National treasury on account of pensions would gradually decrease he did not forsee the recklessness with which governmental affairs are being managed these days. At the time General Garfield made this statement $34,448,895 were paid out in pensions, but as the result of the arrears of pensions act and other measures, the pension outlay amounting to $85,000,000 in 1879, to nearly $57,000,000 in 1880, to $66,000,000 in 1883, to $75,000,000 1887, to $80,300,000 in 1888, $87,600-000 in 1889, to $106,000,000 in 1890, to nearly $127,000,000 for the current year.

That millions of dollars of this stupendous sum find their way into the pockets of bogus pensioners and claim agents can not be doubted, but so long as the people permit the monopolistic party to remain in power they must expect their money to be shamefully wasted. But, thank heavens, the next House is likely to force President Harrison to clean out the rotten pension department much as he may dislike to do so.

MR. GLADSTONE'S speech at Hastings on Tuesday, says the Pittsburg *Post*, has all the vigor and freshness characteristic of the grand old man. One point he makes clear and emphatic, and that is that the English Liberals will have nothing to do with Mr. Parnell as an Irish leader. If there had been no divorce revelations, he said, "home rule would have meant making Mr. Parnell the constitutional ruler of Ireland," but as matters stand the Liberals "are ready to face defeat, exclusion from power and political misfortune, but will not create a constitutional leadership for Ireland under such guidance. *That is final.*" This uncompromising declaration, with what Mr. Gladstone says as to the continued devotion of the Liberals to home rule, will have and should have a great effect on Irish opinion. Parnell's star seems to have been waning of late, and this will probably make an end of his pretensions. It is a condition and not a theory that faces the Irish people.

A SPECIAL to the Pittsburg *Post* of Tuesday says: Mr. Fitzharris, of Cambria, called up his resolution to place his uniform text book bill on the calendar, stating that having ten children of his own it was a measure in which he was directly interested. Chairman Cochran, of the Educational Committee, opposed the resolution because the Elwood bill, reported affirmative, contains practically the same provisions as Mr. Fitzharris' measure, but the later gentleman's fatherly responsibilities gained the sympathy of the House and the bill went on the calendar by 103 votes, exactly the constitutional number.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1891.—Mr. Harrison was fortunate in being out of town this week. He escaped the first exuberance of the Blaine howlers, who have gone completely wild, because the alleged reciprocity treaty has been formally accepted by the Brazillian government, instead of being rejected as had been rumored, and because the British government has agreedto submit the Bering Sea dispute to arbitration, reserving the right to insist upon the payment of damages by this government for what it calls the illegal seizure of vessels sailing under the British flag. Before crowning Mr. Blaine king of the world of diplomacy the Blainacs should procure a copy of the dispatch of Lord Salisbury, sent to the British Minister here last Summer, which was a part of the correspondence submitted to Congress at the last session. They will find that the proposition then made by Great Britain to arbitrate was, with the exception that it included the Canadian fisheries dispute, substantially the same as that now accepted by Lord Salisbury. If there has been any diplomatic victory won in these negotiations Mr. Blaine was not its winner.

Notwithstanding the statement that Mr. Harrison had concluded not to make the appointments of the nine United States Judges until Congress met again the Republican applicants for these lifetime positions are patiently waiting for him to return to the White House in order to renew the seige. His ostensible reason for going to Maryland was to shoot wild ducks, but I think that his real reason was to escape the importunities of the "lame dncks" of his party. It is thought here that he will make these appointments before going to the Pacific Coast in search of votes in the next Republican National Convention, and the vote hunting jaunt is to begin, very appropriately, in the neighborhood of the first of April. General Miller is said to be studying the law under which these judges are to be appointed, as doubts have been expressed of its constitutionality..

Secretary Foster is in Ohio, but there is quite as much consternation in the Treasury Department as there usually is upon a change of administration, and the impression is general that manyheads are to fall in order to make places for Foster's machine republicans. Treasurer Huston is expected, to return to Washington to-morrow, but he will, not, they say at the department, again resume his duties, although his resignation has not been officially accepted. There is a well defined rumor here that Mr. Harrison will try to get rid of Huston by tendering him an important foreign mission. Private Secretary Halford says there is nothing in it, but it finds many believers nevertheless.

Last night at the hotel at which Hon. William R. Morrison, lives there was a gathering of delighted Illinois Democrats exchanging congratulations upon the election of General Palmer to the United States Senate, and no one expressed more pleasure than Mr. Morrison, who had been prominently mentioned as a candidate in case of the withdrawal of General Palmer.

Republicans here take a special delight in the knowledge that the extravagant appropriations of the last Congress will make a deficit in the Treasury which the incoming Democratic Congress will have to provide for, either by reducing expenses or increasing taxation, and they actually have the "gall" to express their delight to Democrats. Perhaps when the Democratic House begins to show up some of the financial crookedness of the majority in the last Congress, as it is almost certain to do these fellows will not feel quite so gleeful.

The Treasury Department has notified the claim agents that all payments under the direct tax act will be made to the States in trust for citizens thereof from whom they were collected and that no one will be allowed to examine the direct-tax records of the department unless authorized by one of the States to do so. This is a black eye to the fraternity of claim agents, but it would be safe to bet that copies of the department records were in the possession of favored individuals before the order was issued.

The Illegal sealers in Bering Sea will have a lively time this season, as pending the arbitration the ships of Great Britain will assist those of the United States in putting an end to business.

M.

Many Lives Lost.

GIBRALTAR, March 17.—The British steamship Utopia, from Italian ports, bound to New York with 700 Italian emigrants aboard, collided to-day with the British ironclad Rodney, anchored in Gibraltar bay and sank soon afterward off Ragged Staff. A southwest gale was blowing at the time of the collision. Many women and children were drowned. A large number clinging to the rigging have been rescued by the boats from the channel squadron. Intense excitement prevails on shore.

On entering the bay the Utopia before colliding with the Rodney ran into the British ironclad Anson. The Utopia sank within a few minutes. Boats were immediately lowered from the British ironclad and also from the Swedish man-of-war Freya. These boats rescued 180 people who are now on board the various vessels. Many others who were rescued are located in government buildings on the shore. It is reported that the crew of the Utopia were saved but that over two hundred persons perished.

Fatal Fire in Pittsburg.

About 11 o'clock last night fire broke out in Wasser's row, Eden Alley, near Forty-first street, Pittsburg, and five members of the family of Wolf Kuperman—his wife, three children, and his brother-in-law—were all frightfully burned, and three of them are expected to die as a result of their injuries. They were removed to the West Penn Hospital for treatment.

PITTSBURG, March 17.—Two deaths will result from last night's fire in the Seventeenth Ward. They are Mrs. Kupperman and the four-weeks'-old baby. The others will recover.

The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp, which scattered the burning oil in all directions. The house was frame, and the flames spread so rapidly that the sleeping family was rescued with difficulty.

New York's Big Loss.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A fire started in the basement of the nine story, mansard roofed brick and iron building on the corner of Blecker and Green streets, about 5:20 this morning, utterly ruining it and spreading to two buildings east of it and destroying them, as well as another in the rear that ran from Green to Mercer street. It will be classed among the largest fires ever known in this city. Over $2,000,000 worth in value rolled skyward in smoke and flame in less than five hours. The building in which the fire originally started was owned by Mendel Bros., real estate men of Chicago, and was occupied by Alfred Benjamin & Co., probably the largest manufacturers of fine ready-made clothing in the country.

Mob Law in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The nine men who have been on trial for the murder of Chief Hennessy and who were acquitted have fallen before the bullets of the assassins and two were strung up to the lamp posts outside the parish jail and riddled with bullets. Five thousand men took part in this summary proceeding, and among them were numbered many of the leading citizens. Eight more Italians of the nineteen imprisoned charged with participation in the assassination of Chief Hennessy were left alive and trembling in their cells. And then the question arose what to do with the jury who had acquitted six of the accused the day before and the detective accused of tampering with the jury. Would it not be well to let them, too, taste the popular wrath of what was believed to be a shameless perversion of justice?

The verdict roused the slumbering wrath of the populace, Although in the popular belief the guilt of five of the prisoners had been clearly established the jury, inspired by terror of the vendetta or else by money, had brought in a verdict of not guilty. It was too much to be borne.

There was a meeting Friday night, while flags of joy were fluttering in the Italian quarter, of prominent business and professional men merchants, public officials and others, at which it was decided to call a general mass meeting at 10 o'clock at the Clay statue, on St. Charles street, the most prominent place in the city. A call was issued as brief as it was ominous:

"All good citizens are invited to attend a mass meeting on Saturday, March 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Clay statue, to take steps to remedy the failure of justice in the Hennessy case. Come prepared for action."

It was a bugle call to arms, it was answered by an army. At 9 o'clock the citizens were swarming into the square as they swarmed on that great September day sixteen years ago. Hundreds of them bore arms upon their shoulders, rifles and shotguns, and few among that excited and determined multitude but had revolvers in their pockets.

Several speeches were made when the crowd started for the jail. When they reached the building a knock was made at the door. As no one answered the knock a large billet of wood was secured and hurled against the outside wooden door. It gave away with a crash, and the crowd poured in with an impetuous rush, yelling for the keys to the inside door. The sheriff was away looking, he said, for protection from the mayor, who was conveniently not to be found, and the deputy in charge dared not withstand the demand. The authorities were really lukewarm in the way of stopping violence. The keys were brought and again the crowd surged in. At first they entered a cell attached to the white people's yard, which was crowded with trembling prisoners, but when told that the men they sought were not there they filed out again.

Finally the Sicilians were found crouching in a corner on their knees wailing and shrieking for mercy. They had heard the sound of the catapult and crescendo roars of the furious and bloodthirst crowd. They knew that they were doomed, but still they cried piteously for life.

The fusillade which followed was terrific. Rocco Geracci was nearest and a single bullet in the chest finished him. Charles Terrahin and Jim Caruso were riddled with buckshot, and Frank Romero, alias "Nine Fingered Frank," was shot in the forehead as he knelt facing the mob, his hands over his face. Loretto Comitez was filled in head and body with buckshot, while Peter Monasterio, the only one who had his back turned to the avengers, was shot in the back of the head. No time was wasted for sentiment and leading members of the committee gave the orders to fire.

Then the avengers ran back into the prison again and found three others hudding in their cells—Antonio Scoffaldi, Antonio Marchesi and Joseph P. Machecs. The latter had secured a pistol by some means, and he fought like a rat in a corner, shooting Police Sergeants Herion in the neck. The avengers closed in on him, and after riddling his clothes with shot, none of which strangely enough penetrated his body, proceeded to club him to death. Scoffaldi was killed by a gunshot wound above the right eye. Marhesi was shot in the head and left for dead, but did not die until later on.

The boy Marchesi was spared by order of Mr. Wickliffe, who said that he was too young to hang, although undoubtedly guilty.

But there was a still more dreadful act in the tragedy to come. The avengers were not yet satisfied. They wanted more, and they wanted to make a more public example for the benefit of Sicilian bandits. A crowd of them got hold of Bagnetto and dragged him out of the jail. He was already wounded unto death, and a trail of blood followed when they dragged him, while his dark face was all besmeared with blood. As the crowd in the square caught sight of him they uttered a roar of frenzied rage. They had heard the shots within the jail, but had not seen the slaughter which accompanied them. Now was their opportunity. Some one bought a rope and it was thrown around his neck. The other end was cast over the limb of a tree and the dying wretch swung up. Then a fusillade from a score of weapons ended its sufferings in an instant.

On the other side of the jail the crazy Manuel Polizzi met a similar fate on the arms of the lamppost, and his body, too, was riddled with bullets and buckshot.

This ended the slaughter, and the leaders cried halt. They had accomplished the work for which they came, and they were willing to let authority in the person of the coroner resume its sway.

On His Muscle.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 17.—The West Virginia legislature adjourned yesterday. In the Senate there was no quorum voting. A call of the Senate was ordered and the sergeant-at-arms was sent out after the absent members. He attempted to take Senator Knott, of Jefferson county, in, when the latter struck the sergeant a blow in the eye. He was fined $10 by the Senate, which was afterward remitted, although he sturdily refused to apologize. On the remission of the fine the sergeant-at arms resigned, and while an effort was being made to expunge the proceedings from the journal the Senate adjourned sine die.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—At a wedding in Arcadia, Fla., the other day, the bride was married to her ninth husband, and four of her former husbands were present at the ceremony.

—The buffalo are in no danger of becoming an extinct species. Since they have been placed under the protection of United States troops they have been increasing rapidly.

—Four-year-old Sallie Jennings, of Bushkill, Monroe county, caught fire at her mother's kitchen stove and burned to death while her mother hung out the clothes

—A Missouri man has gone before the legislature of that state, advocating theintroduction and passage of a bill compelling the keepers of railroad restaurants to date their pies.

There are nearly 100,000,000 acres of land in the territories of Arizona and New Mexico whose ownership is in dispute owing to the confusion growing out of the Mexican grants and the forgeries of Spanish deeds that have been prevalent.

—A merchant in Syracuse offered a young woman twenty yards of silk for a dress if she would saw half a cord of wood in front of his store. She borrowed a saw, spit on her hands, and went through the wood pile in just three hours, and an admiring crowd bought her a $12 hat to go with the dress

—Edward A Hartzell, a well known young man of Allentown, was buried last Friday afternoon. A peculiar feature of the funeral was that the sermon preached was on a text selected two years ago by the deceased, who also gave directions at the time what hymns should be sung and what words of warning the officiating clergyman should speak to his surviving relatives and friends.

—Great crowds flocked to the county jail at Decatur, Ill., on Friday afternoon when it became known that the Sheriff was charging ten cents for a sight of the gallows on which William H. Crawford was to be hung the next day. All were afforded an opportunity to see how the thing worked. The receipts reached a total of nearly $30. The exhibition was severely criticised.

—A team belonging to Peter Hamm, of near Collinsville, Lycoming county, ran away on Saturday, when Mr. Hamm and wife were returning from market, and threw both of them out. Mr. Ham's hip was broken and his head badly cut, and the lady's spinal column was so badly injured that she will probably die. The accident took place just as they were about to enter Dubolstown and was caused by the horses frightening at a train.

Communication.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Pa., March 16, 1891.

Editor Cambria Freeman:

SIR:—Will you kindly give me space in your invaluable paper to answer certain charges made against me as president of the Farmers' Alliance of Cambria county, which appeared in the Gallitzin *Vindicator* of last week, over the signature of "Farmer?" I am charged with working in the interests of certain Democratic politicians known as the "Court House ring." Also, of having designs of securing some fat office by blindfolding the farmers to secure that end by political filibustering, etc. The writer of the article referred to, inspired by certain conspirators, and he himself having an axe to grind, is well known to me and had he signed his name to the article no reply would have been necessary.

The actions of the Farmers' Alliance of Cambria county so far are above reproach. Every member of our organization knows that no word or act of the officers could be construed as favoring any Court House ring or any Democratic aspirant. Our organization is not on the market and cannot be bought to favor any candidate or any party. In December last the president of the Wage Earner' Alliance addressed a letter to me asking my views about forming an alliance with us. I replied stating I would meet them at Gallitzin immediately after Court adjourned. I did so and was met at the station by J. W. Kilduff, who escorted me to the room where the conference took place. I expressed my views fully but gave them to understand that they were simply my own personal views. I promised to lay their views before our meetings. A meeting was called at Carrolltown in January. I was there but the roads drifted shut the same day, so that only four men turned out. Another day was named three weeks later, but by a mistake I went too soon. I then apointed February 27th as the date for holding the next meeting, but when the time arrived I got sick and was unable to attend. The Farmers' Alliance of Carrolltown is not our affair and in my judgment was a mistake. If the Wage Workers' Alliance could not wait until we could take action on their proposition, we hold our organization as cut loose from further consideration of their proposition. This communication is for the information of the Farmers' Alliance of Cambria county and all others interested in our movement.

LUKE BEBE, Prest. F. A

Reviews and Promotions.

Reviews have two purposes: To fix what has been learned and to group and classify it. Repetition is the teachers' stronghold. There should be daily repetition of what has been learned. It fixes it in the mind. Day by day the pupil adds a little to what he already knows. As the time passes, this should be firmly fixed in the mind by a review. The general principles ought to be picked up in the review and classified. As a general reviews his army, so ought a child review what he has passed over during a school term, in order that he may get a full view of it. We think it the most important time of all the term. Much has been learned in pieces—disconectedly. Now the parts of a subject are seen in their relation to one another.

See that your child is in school every day for the reviews. If he is, there is very little danger of his failing to be promoted. Parents become somewhat careless during the last two or three weeks of the term, the review period, and then when their children fail to be promoted, they are dissatisfied. If your child is in the school every day, there will be no cause of dissatisfaction after the promotions are made.

This year we will give to each pupil a printed promotion certificate, stating promotion or non-promotion, the grades of the final examination, and the number of days attended during the term.

T B. ALLISON,
Principal.

—If in need of a suit of clothes it will pay you to go to C. A. Sharbaugh's, Carrolltown.

READ the FREEMAN.

School Report.

Following is the report of Ebensburg schools for last school month.

TEACHERS.	Room.	Enrolled. Boys.	Enrolled. Girls.	Enrolled. Total.	Average attendance. Boys.	Average attendance. Girls.	Average attendance. Total.	Visits.
Allie Lloyd	1	40	24	64	35	20	55	
Effie Myers	2	25	29	54	22	27	49	2
Maggie Shenkle	3	26	15	41	20	13	33	
Annie Jones	4	11	25	36	9	19	28	2
T. B. Allison	5	11	8	19	10	6	16	
Totals		113	99	212	96	84	180	

The following pupils were perfect in attendance during the month:

Room No. 1.—Jesse Evans, Arthur Hill, Daniel Thomas, Joseph Davis, Walter Apel, Elmer Davis, Richard Owens, Carl Englehart, Albert Brown, Fern Ludwig, Ralph Davis, Harvey Tibbott, Clark Sharp, Clara James, Sallie Young, Maud Folsom, Beatrice Mower, Lida Davison, Mabel Gant, Margaret Connell, Rosy Crouse and Katie Grey.

Room No. 2.—Ernest Weaklen, Dellie Chute, Edson Hill, Harry Bennet, David Ludwig, Harry Hitchue, Ethel Shields, Lizzie Ludwig, Gertie Hill, Minerva Huber, Mabel Allison, Nita Evans, Blanche Gant, Sibbie Shields, June Davis and Pearl Kruis.

Room No. 3.—Myrtle James, Annie McBreen, Floy Stiles, Annie Owens, Alice Weaklen, Julia Brown, Retta Garman Bessie Evans, Olhe Davis, Peter Ludwig, Davis Evans, Elmer Davis, Herbie Evans, Willie Cole and Eddie Craver.

Room No. 4.—Mary McCabe, Allie Jones, Jennie Dinsmore, May Davis, Minnie Craver, Minnie Kirshner, Annie Mills, Sadie Nipple, May Griffith and Morgan Evans.

Room No. 5.—George Thomas, Phil Shettig, Fred Jones and Charles Weakland.

Class leaders.—Room No. 2.—A class, Lizzie Ludwig; B class June Davis. Room No. 3.—A class, Annie McBreen; B class, Alice Weaklen. Room No. 4.—A class, Minnie Craver; B class, May Davis. Room No. 5.—A class, Emma Davison; B class, Phil Shettig.

WOMEN
Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from faintness peculiar to their sex, should try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.
Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do.
MRS. ELIZABETH BAIRD, 24 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 26th, 1890:
"I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children."
MRS. LOUISA C. BRAGDON, East Lockport, N. Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters."
Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.
OFFER TO THE TRADE THE BEST LINE OF
$3.00 SHOES
IN THE MARKET.
MADE IN


Button, English Bals & Imitation Lace Congress,
From the BEST CALF SKINS, with GENUINE DONGOLA TOPS, SOLE LEATHER COUNTERS, and every pair warranted.

Trustee's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of the authority contained in deed from Mark McLoughlin, dated the 12th day of February, 1866, recorded in Cambria county, Vol. 24, page 156, I will offer at public sale at the hotel of John McKenna, at the Summit, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1891,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate:

All that certain tract of land situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of St. Francis' College and others, containing about FIFTY ACRES. Same is well-timbered and underlaid with coal.

TERMS:

Ten per cent. on day of sale; and balance on delivery of deed.

PAUL McKENNA,
March 13, 1891. Trustee.

KENTUCKY MULES.

The only firm in Penn's who make a specialty of Kentucky saddle and Driving Horses. Bought and Fit Mules and Keep constantly in their stables one hundred head of Mules, all sizes, from four foot to the large mule weighing 1500 lbs., are D. Arnheim & Co., 58 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mules shipped to all parts of the State on order. Nothing but No. 1 picked stock to be found in their stables.
Correspondence solicited.

BEFORE YOU BUY A STEAM ENGINE OR BOILER

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE and PRICES
ATLAS ENGINE WORKS,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read, read, write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office on Centre Street, near High.

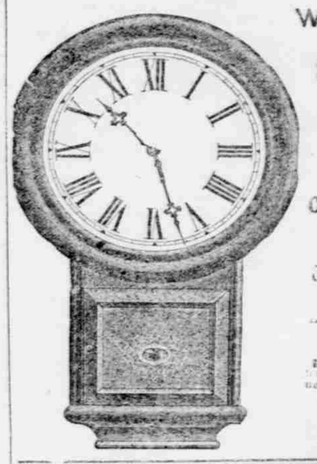
Happy and content is a bride with "The Rochester;" she lives in the light of the morning. *To learn more, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.*

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The - People's - Store,
5TH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Largest and Finest Store in the City.
FINE BLACK GOODS.

We keep at all times a complete stock of Black and Mourning Goods of the highest character as to quality and style, and at prices the Lowest.
Black Grosgrain silks, 58c, 69c, 85c $1, 1 87, 1 50 and up to 2 25.
Black Faille Francaise, 85c, $1, 1 12 1 25, 1 50, 1 62, 1 75 and 2 00.
Black Satin Rhadames, 59c, 75c 90c, $1, 1 25, 1 50 and up to 2 25.
Black Surahs, 42c, 62c, 75c, 85c, $1, 1 25 and up to 2 00.
Armures and Cheny Weaves, stripes and bars, $1, 1 25 1 50.
Black Brocade s, 59c, 98c, $1 50.
Moire Silks, 89c, 1 00, 1 25 1 50 and 2 00.
Black Satin 59c, 75c and 1 00.
Black Silk Warp Henriettas, 75c, 1 00, 1 12, 1 25, 1 37, 1 50, 1 62, 1 75, 2 00, 2 25, 2 37, 2 50.
Silk Warp Draped Armas, $1 50, 1 75
Silk Warp Tamise, 42 inches, 1 25.
All Wool Tamise, 40 inches, 50c, 60c, and 1 00.
All Wool Cords, Diagonals, Brocades, etc., 90c, $1 00 and 1 25.
46 Inch All Wool Black Henriettas, 75c, 87c, 90c, 1 00, 1 12, 1 25, 1 37, 1 50, 1 75.
40 Inch All Wool French Cashmere, 45c, 50c, 59c, 75c, 76c, 80c, 85c and 90c
Black and White Checks, Black and Gray, Gray and Black Fabrics, 40 and 44 inch wide, from 39c to 1.25.
Black Cashmere Shawls. Single, 1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2 00, 2 50 and up to 6 75. Double, 3 00, 3 50, 4 00, 4 50, 5 00 and up to 18 00.
Silk Fringed Shawls in single, 3 00 to 6 50. Double, 5 00 to 7 00.
Priestly Silk Warp Cashmere. Double Shawls, Hemstitched, 12 00, 14 50 and 16 00.
Black Fichus, heavy silk fringe, richly embroidered, 1 25 1 50, 1 75, 2 00, 2 25 2 50, 2 75, 3 00, 3 50, 4 00, 4 50, 5 00, 5 50, 6 75, 7 00, 8 00, 8 50, 9 00, 9 50, 10 00, 11 00, 12 00, up to 37 50.
Black, Iced Wool Shawls, 1 50, 2 00, 2 50, 3 00 3 50, 3 75, 4 50.
Black Jackets and Wraps of every fashionable description from 2 50 to 30 00.
Mourning Millinery a Specialty, always ready for use. Latest styles of Nuns' Veiling and Mourning Silk.
Toques and Bonnets, 2 50, 3 00, 3 50, 3 75, 4 00, 5 00, 5 50, 6 00.
Crape and Crape Veils.
All Wool, Bordered, Nuns' Veiling, 1 25 to 2 00.
Silk and Wool, Bordered, Nuns' Veiling, 1 25 to 2 00.
Millinery to order by first class artists at moderate prices.
When you need anything in any kind of Black Goods, you will find everything wanted here. Best Goods and Lowest Prices.

CAMPBELL & DICK.

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.
Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches.
In Key and Stem Winders.
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.
My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed by none and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
CARL RIVINIUS
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885—tf.

Eckenrode - & - Hoppel,
—DEALERS IN—
General : Merchandise,
CLOTHING, FLOUR, FEED,
Lumber and Shingles. We keep our Stock always Full and Complete. Give us a Call.
Eckenrode & Hoppel,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF
THAT CAN BE RELIED ON
BE UP TO THE MARK
Not to Split!
Not to Discolor!
BEARS THIS MARK.
TRADE ELLULOID MARK.
NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.
THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.
mar. 20-1y

Best and Cheapest.

We now have the largest and best selected stock of Men's, and Boys' Clothing in the county. Our Spring Stock is now complete. We have the best selection of

Gents' Furnishing Goods

in the county. Also, all the nobby styles of Hats in the Market. Our motto is "Good Goods and Low Prices." It will pay you to come and see us as we can and will save you money.

Very Respectfully,
C A SHARBAUGH,
CARROLLTOWN, PENN.
feb-20-1y

A. FOSTER,
Formerly of the Firm of Geis, Foster & Quinn.
Is Located at 247 and 249 Main Street
Johnstown, Pa.,
With a large and full stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Trimmings Hosiery, Linens, Flannels, and Winter Goods.
Carpets and Oilcloths
of every description and everything in the line of House Furnishing Goods at the lowest prices.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - MARCH 20, 1891.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Prof. O. E. Wilkinson visited Loretto this week.

—Spring clothing at C. A. Sharbaugh's, Carrolltown.

—Mrs. M. D. Bearer, of this place, is visiting relatives and others in Johnstown.

—The largest stock of ladies' and men's shoes, fine or heavy, just opened at Barkers.

—Wanted, a young woman to cook and do general house work for small family. Good wages. Inquire at this office.

—Graffius Miller, son of Col. John S. Miller, has been appointed clerk by County Treasurer John G. Simpson.—*Huntingdon Local News.*

—The Pennsylvania Fish Commission have applications for over 3,000,000 of trout fry, with only 2,000,000 on hand to supply the demand.

—The men who were arrested on the charge of conspiracy to convict the Nicelys of murder, have been discharged for lack of evidence against them.

—Road carts are one of the necessities of life now and when you want one, step in at Barkers' and see their assortment. They have them from $15 to $40.

—The Sons of Veterans of this place are making preparations for holding a select ball in the Opera House on Monday evening, March 30th. It will udoubtedly be a success.

—Rev. Father Ryan, pastor of the Catholic congregation at Loretto, has been transferred to Gallitzin to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Rev. Father Boyle to Johnstown.

—Every farmer knows the value of a good plow ank everyone wants to get the best. If you are going to buy a plow, you will find the best in the market at Barkers'. So say all who have tried them.

—The initial number of the Johnstown *Daily Herald* found its way to our sanctum on Monday last. It is neat in appearance, Democratic in politics, and we hope may prove a bonanza to its projectors.

—The public sale of G. G. & James Snyder will take place on Tuesday, April 7th, at the farm of F. Snyder, two miles south of Carrolltown, all stock and farming utensils will be offered for sale. See posters.

—Mrs. William Snyder, of New Washington, Clearfield county, gave birth to triplets about a week ago. Mrs. Jeremiah Copelin, of Decatur township, went one better a few days ago by producing four babies at a birth.

—John McCochran, of Armaugh, was struck by a train at Sang Hollow on Saturday night and badly injured, his principal injury being a fracture of the skull. He is under treatment at the Cambria hospital, Johnstown.

—Mr. Paul McKenna offers a valuable piece of land situate in Allegheny township, containing 50 acres, at public sale on Saturday, April 4th. The sale will take place at the hotel of John McKenna, at Summit, at one o'clock, P. M.

—The examination of applications for permanent certificates will be held in the Iron street building, Johnstown, on Friday and Saturday, March 27th and 28th. Mr. Charles Elrick, Conemaugh, is chairman of the committee. Applications should be in his hands by the 20th of this month.

—Messrs. J. Wilkinson & Son request those wishing to purchase monuments or headstones to be erected for Decoration day to order their work as soon as possible, so that no one will be disappointed. In former years they were not able to get out all their Decoration day orders owing to receiving them too late.

—William Kemmerling, aged fourteen years, whose home is Kittanning Point, Blair county, had his right arm gound off on the railroad near that place on Saturday last while attempting to jump on a rapidly moving freight train. He was taken to the Altoona hospital where the arm was amputated near the shoulder.

—Mr. George Hufnagle will dispose of the entire contents of his store in Barr township at public sale on Wednesday, April 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M. He will also sell at the same time and place 1 cow, 2 yearlings, 2 hogs, 1 two horse wagon, 1 harrow, beds and bedding, chairs, heating stoves, cooking stoves and many other articles.

—In our announcement column this week will be found the card of Mr. Joseph A. Gray, of Carrolltown, as a candidate for Sheriff. Mr. Gray needs no introduction to the Democrats of Cambria as he is well known throughout the county as an active energetic Democrat, and if nominated will be elected and fulfill the duties of the office with ability.

—If you have not got a spring tooth harrow you will want one. You will find different kinds for sale at Barkers'.

—Last year the Pittsburg *Post* distributed fifty-nine bicycles among boys and girls of Pittsburg and of towns in counties adjoining Pittsburg. These wheels were given as rewards for a certain number of four weeks' subscribers obtained for the Daily *Post*. This year the *Post* is offering better wheels and better inducements than it did last year. Any boy or girl now sending the *Post* only sixty subscribers for four weeks will get a twenty-four-inch Junior Safety Bicycle worth $30. This is but one of four splendid offers. By writing to the *Post* you can receive their propositions which are so liberal that almost any boy or girl can obtain a good bicycle without any cost except a little energy.

—Don't forget that you can buy a cart, wagon, harrow, plow or cultivator at Barkers'.

—Martin Rist, an old resident of this place was arrested on Tuesday morning by a United States official charged with sending money through the mails to the Lousiana State Lottery. Some time ago Mr. Rist mailed a letter from Carrolltown addressed to the Louisiana Lottery containing two dollars. The missive was intercepted and returned by the postoffice department accompanied by an officer, who, when Mr. Rist appeared, to lift the letter at the postoffice, in this place, arrested him. He was taken to Altoona where he had a hearing before United States Commissioner Ambrose, who held him for trial before the District Court at Pittsburg. Mr. Rist is now out on bail.

—Don't miss seeing the immense stock of Spring clothing at C. A. Sharbaugh's, Carrolltown.

—Mr. L. Esterline, of the Mountain House, this place, will dispose of the entire contents of the hotel at public sale on Wednesday of next week, March 25th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Among the many articles are 20 bed-room suites and bedding, 10 extra beds, cots, parlor suites, carpets, safe, marble top tables, mirrors, 10 heating stoves, 2 ranges, hat rack, 20 chamber sets, 1 organ, paintings, tables of all kinds, parlor lamps, hall lamps, bedroom lamps, bracket lamps, show case, queensware, silverware, cooking utensils, dining chairs, office chairs, rocking chairs, beer pump, bar-room fixtures, and a large variety of other goods too numerous to mention. Mr. Esterline is moving to DuBois and has purchased the furniture in the house at that place. Be sure to go as you will be certain to get a bargain.

—Seed oats and clover and timothy seed at Barkers'.

—Wanted, at McDonald's store, Loretto, Pa., potatoes, cabbage, corn and oats. The highest price allowed.

—The High School of Ebensburg will hold commencement exercises in the Opera House at the expiration of the term.

—Mr. William Scanlan and family moved on Monday to the house recently built by Mr. William D. Jones, in the East ward.

—Persons wanting carpet wove will find the place they are looking for by calling at Mrs. A. A. Glasser, of this place, who lives on Sample street, opposite the jail. Mrs. Glasser is an expert weaver, does good work is prompt in doing it and her charges are reasonable. Call soon as this is the busy season and the sooner you leave your order the quicker you will get your work done.

—Look at Barkers' wall paper, carpets, oil cloth and window blinds before buying.

—On Tuesday morning Sheriff Stineman accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Davis, S. L. Reed Esq., and T. B. O'Hara, of this place, and W. J. Stineman, of South Fork, and J. Leonard, of Gallitzin, took six prisoners to the penitentiary, and two insane persons to Dixmont. The prisoners were: Frank Hahn, rape, ten years; John F Braden, murder in the second degree, five years and six months; John Orlekusky, shooting with intent to kill, two years and six months; William F. Cook, embezzlement, one year and three months; Milton Berringer, bigamy, one year and two months; James Proctor, assault and battery with intent to rape, one year and six months. Adolph Briber and Annie Leonard were taken to Dixmont.

—A choice lot of Western clover and timothy seed for sale at Barkers'. Also, seed oats.

—The erection of marble is the last work of respect to the memory of departed friends, and is a custom which has been followed from the earliest ages of antiquity. For many years J. Wilkinson & Son have been in the marble business in Ebensburg and through their energy and honorable dealings, they have built for themselves a reputation for doing their work in a most artistic manner. Their work is an ornament to the town as well as a credit to themselves. We are giving them no more notoriety than they deserve, and to prove our assertion, go to their establishment and see for yourself. They take pleasure in showing their work, whether you wish to purchase or not. They have on exhibition at their works two car-loads of monuments and headstones, and in April and May will receive two car-loads more. They will then have a large assortment of the latest styles for customers to select from. They have arrangements made with wholesale granite dealers so that they can fill all orders for granite monuments and headstones in a short time and as cheap as can be done anywhere. They buy their stock in such large quantities that they defy competition. They also have the agency for the Champion Iron Company and are prepared to furnish all kinds of fencing or anything in iron. Persons wishing to purchase anything in their line of business would do well to give them a call before leaving their order with any other manufacturer, as they have as fine, if not the finest stock of marble that ever came to Western Pennsylvania. Give them a trial and you can depend upon getting a good job at a fair price.

The Hufnagle Trial.

The trial of George Hufnagle which was before the court on Thursday of last week when we went to press, ended on Friday afternoon by a verdict of acquittal. The evidence in the case tended to show that on the 7th day of October last, William White and Bert Eger were in Nicktown and were starting out in a cart to look for Eger's pocket-book which had been lost, when Thomas Burke asked them to take him along. They went as far as Hufnagle's, where they stopped. Hufnagle is an old German, about 60 years of age, and keeps a little grocery at a cross roads, about two miles south of Nicktown. While there Burke pulled out a pint bottle of whiskey and wanted a glass from the old man. Hufnagle handed him a glass when Burke demanded another, and grabbing the one, hauled back and said: "I wouldn't stop much and knock your d——d old brains out." He was quieted by White and Eger, when he called for oysters and crackers and afterwards refused to pay for them, and behaved in a bad and disorderly manner. When White and Eger were about leaving, without Burke, Hufnagle requested them to take Burke away with them. They did so, taking him about three-quarters of a mile away, where they left him on the road. Some time in the afternoon, Burke returned to Hufnagle's and was very disorderly. Hufnagle had repeatedly requested him to go out and he refused to do so. Hufnagle finally got his revolver and threatened to snoot him if he did not go. Burke still persisted in remaining when Hufnagle snapped the revolver but it failed to go off. He snapped it again and it went off, the bullet striking Burke in tho forehead, from the effects of which he died at the home of his father in Strongstown on the 26th day of October.

The jury was evidently of the opinion that Burke himself was to blame for the shooting, it having also appeared in the evidence that he had frequently been at Hufnagle's and was quarrelsome and disorderly when there.

The Braden Case.

Our report of the case closed last week with the statement that Ira Bloom, of Wilmore, one of the jurors in the case, was taken sick on Wednesday night, and on the meeting of the court on Thursday morning, was unable to be present in court. The Hufnagle case was taken up in the afternoon and occupied the time of the court until Friday at noon, when the case went to the jury.

On the meeting of the court on Friday afternoon Mr. Bloom, the sick juror, was able to be out and the jury was brought into court, when the case was terminated in an unexpected manner. The prisoner, with leave of court, withdrew his plea of not guilty and substituted the plea of guilty, leaving the degree to be fixed by the court. Judge Furst then filed a decision fixing the crime as of murder in the second degree, when the prisoner was remanded to jail until the meeting of Court on Friday evening. At 7 o.clock the court met and the prisoner brought in for sentence. On being asked by the court if be had anything to say, he replied in a few broken words asking for mercy on account of his children. His attorneys also made appeals in his behalf and presented a petition signed by ten of the jurors, appealing to the court for mercy. Judge Furst then sentenced the prisoner to undergo an imprisonment in the Western penitentiary for a term of five years and six months.

A Great Spring Tour.

By reason of the enormous popularity accorded the Pennsylvania railroad's personally-conducted tours to Florida during the winter and spring of 1891, the company has decided to run the sixth and last on March 31st. It will differ in many points from the others. Going south the tourists will travel in a special train of Pullman sleeping and dining cars similar in every respect to the trains used on private excursions. The excursion tickets, which will be sold at a rate of $50 from New York and $48 from Philadelphia, will include Pullman accommodations en route on the south-bound trip, and railroad transportation only on the north-bound trip. They will be valid for return trip on regular trains up to May 30th, 1891. Fifteen days from the date they leave Jacksonville will be allowed tourists to reach Philadelphia or New York, and during those fifteen days they can stop off at points designated on the tickets.

The License Court.

Up until the time of going to press (Thursday noon) the following licenses have been granted:

Ashville—H. C. Elwanger, Annie E. Brookbank.

Barr township—Harry Luther.

Chest township—Jacob Kline, F. X. Ott, John R. Cordell, J. A. Warner.

Carroll township—W. E. Kirkpatrick, John D. Thomas, Henry Mellon.

Carrolltown—John Stoltz, John G. Glasser, Lawrence Schroth, Julius Rager, Andrew Haug, C. Farbaugh, Julius Bender, Albert Boslet, Barbara H. Bloom, H. Luther.

Conemaugh township—Lawrence Kost, brewers.

Chest township—John R. Cordell, Joseph Hipps.

Gallitzin borough—Michael Fitzharris, G. Godfrey, Jos. Gunning, A. F. Hicks, Chas. Drass, R. E. Dugan, F. P. Gillen, J. A. McGuire, A. A. Lentz.

Ebensburg—L. A. Craver, P. F. Brown, John Bender, J. B. Denny.

Croyle township—Peter Brown, P. Nichols, Jno. D. Wentroth.

Franklin borough—J. Rubritz.

East Conemaugh—G. A. Confer, Margaret Kelly, W. C. Connor.

Hastings borough—Leonard Hartman, Marshal Gilpatrick, Ed. L. Beckett, W. L. Nicholson, Caleb A. Gray, Jno. A. Parks, Chas Kinney, Michael Nagle.

St. Lawrence—Joseph Hipple.

Johnstown, Second ward—Joseph Crouse, John Rabb, Neal Sharkey, John Frank, John J. Maloy.

Johnstown, Third ward—Charles Mantell, James J. Milligan, Sulka Bros., Chas. Hoffman, Horton Emmonds, J. Ludwig & Sons, J. and E. James, J. Kirby, J. Kost, Jos. Griffith, O Custer, Chas. Wess, Iron City Brewing Co., P. S. Fisher, John B. Shaffer, Thomas J. Espy, Stephen Quirk.

Johnstown, Fourth ward—Ernest Emmel, Isaac Shaffer, E. Pfiel, Henry Koch, Jacob Myers, Wm. H. Thomas.

Johnstown, Tenth ward—Lambert & Kress, Thos. F. O'Donnell.

Johnstown, Twelfth ward—Thomas Riley, Mary Neary.

Johnstown, Ninth ward—Fred. Buehler.

Johnstown, Thirteenth ward—Wm. Tann Brewing Company (wholesale).

Johnstown, Eighth ward—Catharine Ream.

Johnstown, Seventh ward—John Emerling.

Johnstown, Fifteenth ward—William Goenner, J. P. Green, P. J. McLaughlin, Joseph T. Kirby, James Mardis, Mary Holleran, Christ. Eager.

Johnstown, Sixteenth ward—John Schifhaur, Henry Salley, Michael Logan, Peter Roth, John Lysett, John Burkhart.

Reade township—John McMullen, W. A. Chaplin, Hugh O'Donnell, M. J. Carroll, Jos. F. Durbin.

Portage—J. J. McDonald, E. W. Wash, J. McGough, Hugh Canavan, W. H. Mug, James Daily.

Wilmore—Conrad Wentroth, Joseph Horner.

Washington township—Martin Leap, William R. Durham, Dorothy Leap, S. A. Myers, Frank Leap, R. J. McNally, John McNally, John H. Clark, Chas. Kinney.

Lilly—Blair Short, George Brant, James Burk, John Metzgar, C. A. George.

Croyle township—Cath. Carpenter.

Ashville—James Hanlan.

Carrolltown—T. S. Williams.

Loretto—Charles O'Donnell, Robert McBreen.

South Fork—Jacob Waterson, Charles Crouse.

Susquehanna township—Simon Lantzy.

Richland township—Bernard Nees, Tressa Maltzi.

Gallitzin—L. C. Rockafeller, Allen H. Heist, Alice Smith, George Eckenbaugh, Thomas W. Burns, John Seymour.

Stonycreek township—John Metzler.

Upper Yoder township—John Fitzharris, Margaret Hostine.

Lower Yoder township—Frank Cowen.

The following named persons, in addition to the above named were granted license:

Tunnelhill—Richard Ryrne, William McGarvey.

Johnstown, Third ward—D. Lutz & Son.

Lilly—Sarah Mulhern, Margaret Heilly.

Johnstown, Thirteenth ward—James McLaughlin, W. S. O'Brien, Thomas D. Broderick, Emanuel James.

Johnstown, 9th ward—Charles Farber, John Beshoff, George Held, John Gans.

Johnstown, Tenth ward—Wm. L. Wehn, Sarah Cavanh, John Zobel, Benj. Kist, John Schonhart.

Johnstown, Fifteenth ward—John E. Fees, Michael Laffey.

Johnstown, Sixteenth ward—Mary Burkhard, Peter Toner, August Heim.

Johnstown, Fourteenth ward—Bridget Lynch, James P. Burns.

Johnstown, Thirteenth ward—George S. Shaffer.

Johnstown, Second ward—Francis E. Kelly.

Washington township—John McKenna.

Dean township—Charles Gauntner, Anna A. Dunphy.

Gallitzin—Francis N. Burk, D. Lutz & Son.

Clearfield township—Michael Sherry, George Harlen.

Chest Springs—John Crouse, Samuel Kelly.

South Fork, W. W. Baker.

REFUSED.

The following license applications were refused: Johnstown, Second ward—Geo. W. Kougn, W. J. O'Donnell, John Kinney; Third ward—Robert E. Lambert, Lemon J. Clark; Ninth ward, P. S. Freidhoff; Tenth ward, Catharine A. Sloan, Thomas R. Daily; Thirteenth ward, Meyer Bitler, J. A. Armstrong; Ffteenth ward, Michael Logan, Victor Faith, Solomon Holtzman; Hastings, D. Lutz & Son (wholesale); Dean township, Andrew Buhele; Gallitzin township, James A. McMullen; Carroll township, Margaret Yost; Stonycreek township, Wm. R. McGough; Dean township, Joseph Shaffer; Carroll township, August H. Borkey; Munster township, Samuel C. Lilly; Lower Yoder, Anton Riek; Hastings, John Louis Goazion; Loretto, Alexius Platt; Washington township; John Griffith; Portage township, Peter James; Gallitzin, Andrew Geagler; Washington township, M. A. Quartz; Tunnelhilhill, Mary J. McMorris; South Fork, Geo. E. Gates; Hastings, Jacob B. Kopelin (wholesale); Washington township, Joseph Sanders; Croyle township, Michael Lamb; Hastings, Eurpis Enzauckas.

A Family Duty.

The home circle is sacred and life has few charms indeed if family ties are burst asunder. The promotion of happiness and the prevention of sickness are of prime importance in every household. It is in the spring that old and young alike are most susceptible to the hundreds of diseases that fill the atmosphere we breathe and the water we drink. The timely use of a reliable stimulant is the only sure way to guard against sickness in the home. Max Klein's "Silver Age" and "Duquesne" brands of pure rye whiskey are recommended by physicians as the best invigorator in the world. Both are sold under a sworn guarantee of purity, "Silver Age" at $1.50 per full quart bottle, and "Duquesne" at $1.25. These whiskies are used exclusively in the leading hospitals, which is sufficient evidence that they are the best obtainable.

Mr. Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson and Overholt are sold by Mr. Klein at $1 per quart or six quarts of $5. His stock of wines, brandies, etc., is the largest in Pennsylvania. Goods promptly shipped to all parts of the United States. Send for catalogue and price list, mentioning this paper. Max Klein, 82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

—Come and examine my new Spring clothing and gents' furnishings. We will gladly show goods whether you wish to buy or not. C. A. SHARBAUGH, Carrolltown.

Jurors for June Term.

The following named gentlemen have been drawn to serve as jurors at the June Term of court:

GRAND JURORS.

Arthur, Samuel, carpenter, Johnstown.
Brallier, Samuel, farmer, Jackson.
Cline, Joseph, farmer, Barr.
Daily, Joseph, laborer, Johnstown.
Devlin, James, blacksmith, West Taylor.
Gelde, William, gardener, Johnstown.
Heitrieg, Nicholas, laborer, Johnstown.
Horrocks, Jonathan, gentleman, Johnstown.
Horner, John H., farmer, Reade.
Kirsh, Michael J., carpenter, Barr.
Larrison, Henry, farmer, Adams.
Lloyd, Evan A., contractor, Johnstown.
Link, Lewis, laborer, West Taylor.
Myers, H. F., farmer, Reade.
McNeelis, James, teamster, Hastings.
Oldham, Jethro, foreman, Stonycreek.
Patterson, J. C., clerk, Hastings.
Paden, Edward, farmer, Upper Yoder.
Pringle, G. L., ticket agent, Portage.
Rager, John J., farmer, Jackson.
Rose, John D., carpenter, Johnstown.
Sherbine, Milton, teacher, Croyle.
Spellman, James, painter, Lower Yoder.
Wissinger, Archie, laborer, Stonycreek.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Burrell, Henry, blacksmith, Johnstown.
Brumbaugh, Henry, mill hand, Lower Yoder.
Bender, James, laborer, Gallitzin.
Benson, William, laborer, Johnstown.
Cole, William, farmer, Richland.
Collins, Dennis, laborer, Johnstown.
Criste, Daniel, farmer, Washington.
Confer, W. S., merchant, Portage.
Costlow, James, farmer, Adams.
Cox, F. W., salesman, Johnstown.
Custer, Henry, farmer, Richland.
Coogan, J. H., farmer, Clearfield.
Clark, Demetris A., farmer, Clearfield.
Cover, Charles, merchant, Johnstown.
Crouse, Charles, hotel keeper, South Fork.
Donovan, Michael, laborer, Ebensburg.
Durbin, John, farmer, Clearfield.
Dietrick, Martin, farmer, Chest.
Esch, Adam, farmer, White.
Fronheiser, Edward, merchant, Johnstown.
Green, Thomas, laborer, Blacklick.
Harvey, F. G., druggist, East Conemaugh.
Hobert, Bartholemew, farmer, Clearfield.
Harris, David S., laborer, Lower Yoder.
Handcuff, William R., liveryman, Gallitzin.
Jordan, H. M., laborer, Johnstown.
Jones, R. D., clerk, Johnstown.
Jones, Griffith, farmer, Cambria.
Kuhn, Elmer E., laborer.
Kline, Simon F., farmer, Carroll.
Lehmire, Joseph, farmer, Barr.
Leslie, Alexander, farmer, Carroll.
Lloyd, Festus, printer, Ebensburg.
Morgan, Owen, clerk, Johnstown.
Mannion, Andrew, farmer, Susquehanna.
McKeiver, Charles, machinest, Johnstown.
Mechlin, Richard, farmer, Susquehanna.
McMullen, James R., farmer, Clearfield.
McClelland, C. L., laborer, Johnstown.
Noel, A. J., teacher, Lilly.
Ortiz, Ear., plasterer, Upper Yoder.
Overdorf, Harrison, heater, Johnstown.
Quartz, Michael, conductor, Washington.
Roer, Walter K., contractor, Johnstown.
Reily, Thomas, saloon keeper, Johnstown.
Shinefelt, Christ, laborer, Ebensburg.
Tomlinson, Joseph, farmer, Allegheny.
West, Emery, foreman, Johnstown.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Ashcroft, Wm., farmer, Elder.
Adams, Ed K., inn keeper, Johnstown.
Bennet, Richard J., laborer, Johnstown.
Borman, Simon, shoemaker, Johnstown.
Burkhard, John, inn keeper, Johnstown.
Beaujon, Emil, laborer, Johnstown.
Briker, Ira, tinner, Johnstown.
Benson, James, laborer, Johnstown.
Bradley, John, farmer, Carroll.
Biter, Valentine, carpenter, Johnstown.
Buck, James, carpenter, Portage.
Brady, W. H., barber, Lilly.
Campbell, Isadore R., clerk, Gallitzin borough.
Cowan, Frank, slater, Lower Yoder.
Conway, Henry, farmer, Gallitzin township.
Caldwell, William, gentleman, Johnstown.
Durbin, Luke, farmer, White.
Driscoll, Hugh, farmer, Allegheny.
Devlin, John J., alderman, Johnstown.
Daily, John, farmer, Munster.
Delozier, Terrence, cabinet maker, Clearfield.
Dormer, H. M., teacher, Dean.
Evans, David E., sawyer, Cambria township.
Croagan, James, blacksmith, Johnstown.
Goughenour, Simon, laborer, West Taylor.
Gutwald, Andrew, laborer, Gallitzin borough.
Hollen, John F., laborer, Reade.
Hamilton, George E., gentleman, Johnstown.
Hannan, John, foundryman, Johnstown.
Hochstine, Yost, farmer, Upper Yoder.
Jones, Ebenezer, farmer, Cambria.
Kelper, Henry, farmer, Adams.
Kinney, Peter, butcher, Wilmore.
Krise, George W., farmer, Chest.
Litzinger, C. B., teamster, Johnstown.
Lego, Charles, blacksmith, Tunnelhill.
Lloyd, Jonathan, teamster, Ebensburg.
Leckey, Francis, inn keeper, Lower Yoder.
Mulberon, C., miner, Lilly.
Miller, Jacob M., contractor, Stonycreek.
Orris, John A., laborer, Richland.
Paul, Samuel W., barber, Johnstown.
Rowley, George, foreman, Johnstown.
Ribblett, Joshua, farmer, Portage.
Skelly, John, laborer, Summerhill.
Thomas, Michael, farmer, Elder.
Troxell, Charles, carpenter, Gallitzin.
Wissmiller, Vitus, plasterer, Johnstown.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

—For sale or rent.—A house of seven rooms in the East ward of Ebensburg. Will be sold on easy payments. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Call on the subscriber for terms. HENRY BYRNE.

—All parties indebted to me either by book account or note are notified to come and settle before April 1st and save costs. A. STRITTMATTER.

—The best place in the county to buy clothing and gents' furnishing goods is at C. A. Sharbaugh's, Carrolltown.



An unusual offer —the one that's made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Unusual, but made in good faith. It's a reward of $500 for an incurable case of Catarrh. If you have one, the money's for you. But you can't know whether you have one, till you've tried Dr. Sage's Remedy. What's incurable by any other means, yields to that. By its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, it cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. That's the reason the money can be offered. There's a risk about it, to be sure. But it's so small that the proprietors are willing to take it.

The symptoms of catarrh are, headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once.

NOTICE.

State of Pennsylvania, } ss.
County of Cambria, }

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all persons claiming to be heirs or in any wise interested or claim an interest in the estate, real or personal, or in the distribution of the estate of Lena A. Shumaker, who was the daughter of John Streim, deceased, Greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at Ebensburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of June, A. D., 1891, at two o'clock P. M., then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree should not be made ordering and directing the administrator of Lena Shumaker, deceased, to pay over to James M. Shumaker, her surviving husband, the fund in his hands and due to him under the intestate laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the absence of other heirs.

Here in fail not.

[Seal.] WITNESS, the Honorable A. V. Barker, President Judge of our said Orphans' Court at Ebensburg, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1891.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR, Clerk O. C.

Ebensburg, March 20, 1891.-6t.

Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JAMES MYERS.

Ebensburg, February 25th, 1891.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JOSEPH A. GRAY.

Carrolltown, Pa., March 17th, 1891.

TAKE FOR

RHEUMATISM

GOUT, BACKACHE, Pains in the Side, the Chest and the Joints, Neuralgia, Sprains, etc., etc., the IMPORTED

"ANCHOR" PAIN EXPELLER

IT IS AND WILL EVER BE

The BEST, UNEQUALED REMEDY.

Used with great success in the Imperial and Royal General Hospital of Vienna and many others.

One Unsolicited Testimonial out of Thousands: TEUTOPOLIS, ILL., Jan. 29, '90. Your Anchor Pain Expeller is really excellent. One of our Sisters, suffering from Rheumatism for years, could find nothing to cure her but your Anchor Pain Expeller. SCHOOL SISTERS DE NOTRE DAME.

50 Cents a bottle.

OF MOST DRUGGISTS, OR DIRECT FROM

F. AD. RICHTER & CO.,

310 Broadway, New York.

European Houses: Rudolstadt, G'y, London, Vienna, Rotterdam, Prague, Konstein, Olten, Nuremberg, Leipsic.

28 PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

FREE Books about other Anchor Remedies on Application.

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—OF EVERY—



Possible Description.

OVER 100 STYLES

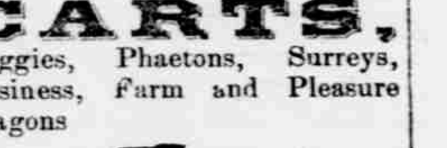
To Select From.

We have from the very cheapest to the most expensive and highest standard of manufactured



CARTS,

Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, Business, Farm and Pleasure Wagons



ROAD CART, INCLUDING HARNESS	$18.00
PHAETON CART, INCLUDING HARNESS	25.00
TOO SEAT FARRY WAGON AND HARNESS	55.00
END SPRING TOP BUGGY	60.00

BUY THE KRAMER WAGON, THE BEST MADE.

All Steel Frame

SPRING TOOTH HARROW.

A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN



SPRING TOOTH HAROWRS

Teeth Quickly Adjusted —BY ONLY—

Loosening One Nut.

THE BEST

Tooth -:- Holder

EVER INVENTED.



The Tooth is held in Position by a

RATCHET

with which it can be adjusted so as to wear from 15 to 18 inches off the point of the tooth which is four or five times as much wear or service as can be obtained from any other Spring tooth Harrow in existance.

Send for Special Circular and Prices of Buggies Wagons, Carts, Farming Machinery and Hardware.

Swank Hardware Co.,

Cor Main and Bedford Sts.,

JOHNSTOWN, - - PENN'A.

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT WITH THE Supervisors of Dean township for year ending March 7th 1891.

MICHAEL NAGLE, Supervisor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate	$182 64
Balance from last settlement	163 59
Cash collected	43 59
Plow and two hammers	10 00
Total	$399 82

CR.

Work done by taxables	$182 64
Exonerations	1 95
Amount returned to Commissioners	72 71
Cash paid for work	131 09
Cash paid personal service 47 days	70 50
Expenses to Ebensburg	2 10
Attending settlement and oath	1 25
Total	$462 44
	399 82
Balance due Supervisor	$ 62 62

FRANK KOPP, Supervisor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate	$196 27
Scoop, plow, three hammers and axe	13 00
Received on license	161 26
Received from from former supervisor	33 97
Total	$404 50

CR.

Work on duplicate	$ 94 22
Scoop, plow, three hammers and axe	13 00
Exonerations	3 12
Cash on duplicate	98 93
Paid for work	225 12
Orders paid	29 25
Personal service, 47 days	70 50
Attending settlement and oath	1 25
Expenses to Ebensburg	3 20
Total	$539 59
	404 50
Due Frank Kopp	$135 09

We, the undersigned auditors, do certify that we have examined the above accounts and find them as stated.

A. BEERS,
J. O. McMULLEN,
WM. HILDEBRAND,
Auditors.

Attest: JOHN CAWLEY, Clerk.
March 27th, 1891.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

HERE IS SIMON AGAIN!

After being away for nearly two weeks purchasing goods in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Pittsburg, Gus. Simon has returned home, and Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes will be trump for a good many weeks to come.

Men's Suits, $4.00, 5.00, 6.50, 7.00 and upward.

Boys' Suits, $3.24, 3.98, 4.50 and up. School suits, long pants, $2.25.

Children's Suits, $1.25. Children's pants, 25 cents.

OVERCOATS.—Should you need one we can sell them to you at a reduction of 50 cents on the dollar. Remember a $2.00 Overcoat for 1.00; a 7.00 Overcoat for 3.50; a 10.00 Overcoat for 5.00; a 15.00 Overcoat for 7.50, etc.

Ladies Long or Short Coats at the same reduction—a $5.00 Jacket for 2.50.

Embroideries and Laces. Come and see

Our Stock of Dry Goods.

I tell you what I can do for you in that line.

Calico Prints in any color, 4, 5 and 6 cents—the best.

Ginghams, Plantation or Lancaster, at 7 cents.

Shirting, 8 cents. Ticking, 10, 12 and 15 cents. Brown Canton Flannel, 6, 7 and 8 cents. White and Unbleached Canton Flannel, 6, 8 and 10 cents. Red Flannel, 20 and 25 cent. White Flannel, 24 and 28 cents.

Muslin at Half-Price.

Good Unbleached Muslin at 4 cents per yard. Good Unbleached Muslin at 5, 6 and 7 cents per yard—see them. Good Bleached Muslin at 5, 6, 7 and 8 cents. Longsdale Cambric, 11 cents. Pillow-case Muslin, 42 inch, 10 and 12 cents. Plaid, crash or plain, 7 and 8 cents. Gretna Plaid, for children's dresses, 10 and 12 cents. Henriettas in Black, Blue, Garnet, etc., 24 cents. Fancy Plaid Dress Goods, all wool, 28 cents. Cotton Carpet Chain, all colors, 22 cents. All wool Carpet Chain, 40 cents.

SHOES! SHOES!

CUT THIS "AD." OUT AND BRING IT WITH YOU.

Simon will make Shoes fly all over Gallitzin, Lilly, Portage and all around. Look at the following prices: Men's Brogans, 98 cents. Boys' Brogans, 65 cents. Men's Fine Dress Shoes, $1.00. Boys' Dress Shoes, 85 cents. Men's Keystone, tipped or plain toe, $1.48, worth 2.00. Fine French Calf Shoes, hand sewed, size from 5½ to 11, $2.25, 2.50 and $3.00. Every pair guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Children's Shoes, size 1 to 5, 21 cents. Children's Kid Shoes, 32 cents, formerly 50c. Misses' Shoes, heeled or spring heel, 75, 85 and 95 cents. Ladies' Fine Dress Shoes, 98 cents, worth $1.48. Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid, Opera Toe, or "Common Sense," $1.24. Ladies' Shoes, patent leather, tipped or plain, $1.15, worth 1.58. Ladies' French Kid, buttoned, $1.74, worth 2.75. I am agent for the celebrated "DOUGLAS" Shoes for Men, Boys and Children.

Remember the Bargains.

Two hundred pairs of Children's Spring Heel Shoes, button, 52 cents per pair. 1,000 pairs of Infants' Shoes, sizes 1 to 5, at 21 cents per pair. 500 pairs of strong Shoes for boys and girls, 45 cents per pair. 300 pairs of Boys' Strong School Shoes, 85 cents. 250 pairs of Ladies' or Misses' Spring Heel Shoes, sizes 11 to 2, 88 cents per pair. 425 pairs Men's good working Shoes, 98 cents per pair. 248 pairs Men's Dress Shoes, $1.25 per pair. 375 pairs Men's Dress Shoes, $1.94 per pair.

Look our for our next "ad." It will contain good news of Carpets and Furniture. Goods delivered to all parts of the county FREE OF CHARGE.

A $40,000 STOCK ON HAND.

SIMON & CO.,

THE LEADING CLOTHIERS, GALLITZIN, PA.

LILLY

BANKING : CO.,

LILLY, PA.,

JNO. H. MULLEN, - - - CASHIER.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP LINES REPRESENTED BY US.

Accounts of merchants, farmers and others earnestly solicited, assuring our patrons that all business entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention, and be held strictly confidential. Customers will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

LILLY BANKING CO., Lilly, Penna.

feb590.

Select School.

The undersigned will open in the room of the High School in Gallitzin on

MONDAY, APRIL 20TH, 1891,

a Select School in which, in addition to the Common Branches, all the higher branches that pupils may require will be taught. To meet the wants of all classes of pupils, three courses of studies will be taught, viz: The Intermediate course, the Teachers' course and the Higher course. The Higher course is especially designed to prepare young persons to engage in any of the mechanic arts, or to enter any of the professions. Terms: Intermediate course, $6 for the term (ten weeks); Teachers' course, $7 for the term; or 75c. per week if entering after the second week; for the Higher course an additional charge for each additional branch will be made. For further particulars address JOHN M'CORMICK, St. Augustine, Pa., or Wilmore, Pa.

Jan30.90.



FARM FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent his farm in Munster township, along the line of the Ebensburg & Cresson railroad, about two miles from Cresson. Farm contains about 70 acres, about 60 cleared. Possession given on 1st of April. Call on or address the subscriber at Loretto, Pa.

JAMES NOON.

Feb. 27, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and will be confirmed by said Court on the second Monday of April, 1891, unless cause be shown to the contrary:

Account of George Brant, assignee of the Lilly Merchandise Company, Limited, for the benefit of creditors.

JAS. C. DARBY, Prothonotary.

March 6, 1891.-4

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Francis Bearer, late of Carrolltown borough, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BEARER,
P. J. DIETRICH,
Executors.

Carrolltown, March 13, 1891.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the farm formerly owned by Evan K. Bennnett, deceased, in Cambria township, three miles north of Ebensburg. The farm contains 240 acres, about 125 of which are cleared, having thereon a house and barn and a good orchard. For particulars call on or address.

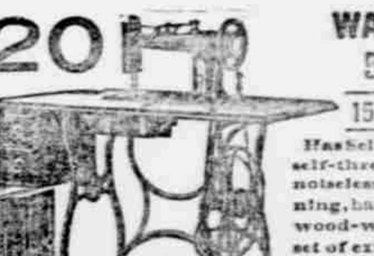
EVAN J. BENNETT, Ebensburg, Pa.

feb13

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.

Office in Opera House, Centre street.

ONLY $20



HIGH ARM, PHILAD'A SINGER.

WARRANTED 5 YEARS.

15 DAYS TRIAL.

Has Self-setting Needle, self-threading shuttle, is noiseless and light-running, has the handsomest wood-work, and finest set of extra attachments. Don't pay agents $55 or $60; send for circular.

THE C. A. WOOD CO.
17 N. 10th St. Phila. Pa.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE!

A LOT of ground in the West ward of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Sample street having thereon erected a

FRAME HOUSE

and outbuildings, all in good repair. For terms or particulars call on or address

JOHN NEALAN, Nicktown, Pa., or
M. D. KITTELL, Ebensburg, Pa.

C. A. LANGBEIN,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

ALL KINDS of HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,

COLLARS HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS,

Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc. Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Shop Barker's Row on Centre street.

apr129tf

WALL PAPER.

Send 10c. to our Mail Department for new samples of 1891. Nice Papers for 6c.; Solid Gilt, from 15c. to 30c.; Fine Embossed and Irridesent Papers from 25c. to 50c. roll.

J. KERWIN MILLER & CO.,

543 Smithfield St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Mention this paper.)

March6-91-1yr

HOTEL LE GRANDE.

H. J. SHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.

Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.

H. J. SCHETTIG.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale pieces of real estate situate in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., containing respectively sixty six and fifty-five acres and allowance. The property is improved and in good state of cultivation, and will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. For Further particulars call on or address Alvin Evans, Ebensburg, Pa., or LUKE RODGERS, Loretto, Pa.

December 12, 1890.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Anthony Will late of Chest Springs borough, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ANNIE C. WILL,
JANE WILL,
Executrix.

Chest Springs, February 6th, 1891.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

B. & B.

Correspondence Invited.

We have an Elaborate Mail Order Department, established for the convenience and benefit of our out-of-town patrons who are too far away to trade at the counters in these stores. A trial order will demonstrate whether it is not both a convenience and a benefit to you.

We beg to announce an Advance Season's Sale of

New India Silks!

24 inch India Silks, 60c.
24 " " " 65c.
27 " " " 75c.

—real Shanghai Cloth, and this season's printing.

27 inch Indias at $1.00 and $1.25, light and dark grounds—superior cloth and exquisite styles and printings.

New FRENCH WOOL CHALLIES at 55 cents, fully 500 styles in light and dark grounds—also black grounds with colored figures—black with white, etc.—a most comprehensive offering of this desirable fabric.

New Spring Woolens!

also now on sale in large and elegant assortments.

TWEEDS,
ENGLISH SUITINGS,
MONKEY HAIR SUITINGS,
RIP SUPER STRIPES,
COTELE WEAVES,

etc., are some of the novelties.

Early buyers will appreciate these elegant new assortments.

Samples free, and other information cheerfully furnished. Correspondence invited.

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent

EBENSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE.

I have four or five hundred perches of stone that were taken out of the old Ascland furnace stack. These stone are nearly all dressed on two sides, and some of them are [illegible]. I will put them on the cars at Ashville at $2 per perch.

D. M. KRATZER,
Ashville, Cambria Co., Pa.

Jan. 23, 1891.

AT WEALTH'S DOOR.

But the Poor Fellow Didn't Succeed in Crossing the Threshold.

For many months, writes C. N. Hood in Drake's Magazine, my cupidity had been aroused by items such as this:

"Matthew Mortanbrick, a day laborer, working on the new M. Sheeny & Co's clothing building, woke up this morning to find that his fortunes had been materially changed. A month ago he invested one dollar in the lottery, and at yesterday's drawing the ticket which he held, No. 69,695, drew $30,000. Mr. Mortanbrick was first informed of his good fortune by our reporter this morning, and his first act was to walk deliberately to an old and well-worn hod which he had carried up to the tops of tall buildings in process of construction for many years, and kick it into the back-yard. He has a large and interesting family of children and will take a portion of the money and purchase a place on the West side and invest the remainder in a profitable business."

Or this:

"Mr. Onspace, the well-known and talented writer, is receiving the congratulations of his many friends in the journalistic profession to-day on account of a little turn of Fortune's wheel in his favor yesterday, when his number 96,969 in the —— lottery drew $15,000. Mr. Onspace will purchase a large amount of stock in this paper, and has already been promoted to the position of literary editor, at a handsome salary."

I had perused a great many of these little pieces of news, and at last I commenced to become somewhat weary of my lot, and, to tell the truth, it wasn't such a deuce of a lot, any way. It struck me one pleasant morning that it would be a very simple thing for me to invest a very small portion of my hard earned lucre, and, perhaps, draw a prize which would buy me a position where my talents would be recognized and easily identified.

The more I contemplated, the more favorably the plan struck me, and at last I bought, for a paltry dollar—which I have since thought, sadly, would have purchased twenty beers, or twenty sandwiches, or two tickets to the theater, or one round trip excursion ticket, or four pairs of hose (my grade), or twenty cakes of soap, or—but why go on—with that paltry dollar I purchased a lottery ticket the size of a theater ticket, only not on so good paper, on which was printed in intricate design in ink of a delicate crushed June bug shade, the information that the ticket was No. 91,361 (nine, one, three, six, one), and that it entitled me to a certain section of whatever prise was drawn by that number at the regular drawing.

I laughed at my own foolishness, but just the same I laid that bit of paper away with the greatest care. I tried to forget all about it. I was certain that it wouldn't draw any thing. I never was very lucky; but my mind kept reverting feverishly to the ticket. All night long those mystic figures, "9-1-3-6-1," kept burning their way into my brain. They certainly looked lucky, and anyway, my chances were as good as anybody's. Wouldn't it be a surprise to some people, if my number should happen to win ten or twenty thousand dollars. I caught myself frequently taking that ticket out and gazing at it long and abstractedly. Along about the third day it began to seem to me moderately probable that 91,361 would win at least $10,000, possibly more, and I began to wonder what I would do with it all.

To begin with, I would put up a neat little house for $5,000, furnish it modestly for about $2,000, and then invest about $1,000 in a library. Then I'd use about $2,000 for a little run over to Europe, and furnish a stable for $1,500, or in that neighborhood, and invest $5,000 in some good, paying business, which it gave me considerable trouble to decide upon. Ten thousand dollars seemed hardly enough, but then probably I'd win $15,000, if I won any thing, and though that sum looked rather small when I could easily spend five times the amount, I resolved to be very judicious with my winnings and try to make them go as far as I could. Then, too, I could buy another ticket for the following month's drawing and perhaps win $15,000 more.

I still continued to recognize my old friends on the street, but secretly I began to sift out a good many whom I would hardly care to know after the tenth of the month. For twenty days I was rich. The dreams were so beautifully golden. Ah me! Ah me!

The day of fate arrived, and after an almost sleepless night I eagerly purchased a copy of a morning paper which always published a list of the lucky numbers. I turned the pages with trembling fingers.

"No. 92,360 proved to be the lucky number winning the capital prize, etc."

For a moment the figures were so like my own that my heart bounded into my throat. Then the dread truth dawned upon me and my heart bounded back to a position some four feet below its original location.

There was one satisfaction though, I came pretty close to it·

92,360
91,361
———
999

Em-m! Not so all-fired close, either.

It was so lovely, and so cheap to be rich almost a month for only a dollar, but, oh! the indigo blue bitterness, the strange, dazed feeling when I turned back to the old routine of drudgery. Yes, it's all very funny, exceedingly humorous—but honest now, did you ever try it yourself?

PAY OF NEW YORK DIVINES.

BISHOP POTTER receives $9,000 a year with a house rent of $3,000.

REV. DR. RAINSFORD, of St. George's Church, gets $8,000 and a rectory.

REV. DR. BROWN, of St. Thomas' Church, is paid $8,000, with a rectory.

REV. DR. DONALD, rector of the Church of the Ascension, receives $6,000 and a rectory.

REV. DR. KITTRIDGE, of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, receives $10,000.

REV. DR. THOMPSON, of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, gets $10,000 a year.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, D. D., has a salary of $10,000 and collects as much more from his editorial work.

REV. DR. MORGAN DIX, rector of Trinity Church, has a salary of $12,000 with an allowance for a house of about $3,000.

REV. DR. PAXTON receives $12,000 a year and has no rent to pay, for his congregation have given him a handsome dwelling.

REV. DR. HUNTINGTON, of Grace Church, receives $8,000 in addition to the use of a rectory, which would rent for $4,000.

REV. DR. ARTHUR BROOKS, brother of Phillips Brooks, gets $6,000 and a rectory as the pastor of the Church of the Incarnation.

REV. DR. SATTERLEE, of Calvary Church, is given the rent of a handsome rectory overlooking Gramercy Park and $6,000 in cash.

REV. DR. GREER, of St. Bartholomew's P. E. Church, receives $8,000, his house rent and the premium of an insurance on his life of $50,000.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL receives a salary of $18,000 a year, in addition to a house in Fifth avenue adjoining his church whose rental would be at least $6,000.

REV. DR. W. M. TAYLOR (Congregationalist) of the Broadway Tabernacle, receives $16,000 a year and, in addition, his congregation is said to pay the premium of an insurance on his life for $50,000.

Of the well-known Congregational ministers of Brooklyn, Dr. Lyman Abbott receives $10,500, Drs. Storrs and Behrends $10,000 each and Dr. R. R. Meredith, of the Tompkins Avenue Church, $8,000 a year.

JOB : : PRINTING.

THE FREEMAN

Printing Office

Is the place to get your

JOB PRINTING

Promptly and satisfactorily executed. We will meet the prices of all honorable competion. We don't do any but first-class work and want a living price for it.

With Fast Presses and New Type

We are prepared to turn out Job Printing of every discription in the FINEST STYLE and at the very

Lowest Cash Prices.

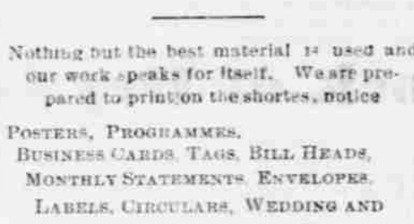
Nothing but the best material is used and our work speaks for itself. We are prepared to print on the shortes, notice

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES,
BUSINESS CARDS, TAGS, BILL HEADS,
MONTHLY STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES,
LABELS, CIRCULARS, WEDDING AND
VISITING CARDS, CHECKS, NOTES,
DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BOND WORK,
LETTER AND NOTE HEADS, AND
HOP AND PARTY INVITATIONS ETC.

We can print anything from the smallest and neatest Visiting Card to the largest Poster on short notice and at the most Reasonable Rates.

The Cambria Freeman,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.

ALLAN'S
PINE NEEDLE
CIGARS & CIGARETTES.
PATENTED



These Goods Contain the Leaves or Needles of the Pine Tree.

Use Them for a pleasant smoke and speedy relief for INFLUENZA, ACUTE AND CHRONIC CATARRH, CLERGYMEN'S SORE THROAT, HAY FEVER, ASTHMA AND ALL BRONCHIAL DISEASES; they are free from adulteration, as nothing is used in their manufacture but the BEST OF TOBACCO and FRESH PINE NEEDLES.

MANUFACTURED BY
PINE NEEDLE CIGAR CO.
FREEHOLD, N. J.

What a Comfort!



No Dirt! No Fuss! No Back Ache!
LASTS LONGER,
LOOKS BRIGHTER,
and makes the Shoes WEAR BETTER.
Don't let the women have all the best things, but use
Wolff's ACME Blacking
ONCE A WEEK FOR MEN.
ONCE A MONTH FOR WOMEN.
I find is a tip top Harness Dressing.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia



—FOR—
Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs.
Excels any remedy for the rapid cure of Hard Colds, Coughs, Hide Bound, Yellow Water, Fever, Distemper, Sore and Weak Eyes, Lung Fever, Costiveness, Blotches, and all difficulties arising from impurities of the Blood. Will relieve Heaves at once. *Manufactured by the*
JOPPA MANUFACTURING CO., LYONS, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

PERUVIAN TONIC LIVER REGULATOR.
The only sure and radical cure for
CONSTIPATION,
BILIOUSNESS,
INDIGESTION,
and all disorders of the liver and has cured hundreds of people and is the only remedy for these diseases, and in cases in which the most skillful physicians have utterly failed. Testimonials from hundreds of people living in Blair county, Pennsylvania. It is manufactured by D. T. Ketring, Williamsburg, Pa., for the P. T. L. R. Co., and for sale by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.
None genuine except label shows the Indian arrow-head trade mark.

April 25th, '90-1y.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
COR. CENTRE AND SAMPLE STREETS
EBENSBURG, PA.
J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything is neat and cozy. A bath room has been connected with the shop where the public can be accommodated with a hot or cold bath. Bath tub and everything connected therein kept perfectly clean. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Armory Building, opp. Court House.

A WOMAN PRIVATE.

Romantic Account of a Female Soldier of the Revolutionary War.

Among the applications filed for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution at a recent meeting, says a letter from Washington, was one which contained the details of a veritable romance. Prof. Gilbert Thompson, who on his father's side is descended from a private revolutionary soldier, also claims descent from a private soldier on his mother's side, this soldier being Deborah Sampson Gannett. Herein lies the romance. In an affidavit made by her when she relinquished her invalid pension and received the benefit of the act of Congress passed March 18, 1808, she testified as follows:

"Deborah Gannett, of Sharon, county of Norfolk, district of Massachusetts, makes oath that she served as a private soldier under the name of Robert Shurtleff, in the war of the revolution for upward of two years, in the manner following, viz.: Enlisted in April, 1781, in the company commanded by Captain George Webb, in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Sherperd, and afterward by Colonel Henry Jackson, and served until November, 1783, when she was honorably discharged in writing, which discharge is lost. She was at the capture of Cornwallis, was wounded at Tarrytown, and now receives a pension from the United States."

In January, 1792, she petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts and stated that from zeal for the good of her country she was induced, and, by the name of Robert Shurtleff, did, on May 20, 1782, enlist as a soldier in the continental service for three years in the Fourth regiment; was mustered in on the 23d of the same month; was wounded and continued in the service until discharged by General Knox at West Point October 25, 1783. In accordance with this petition a resolution was passed January 29, 1792, signed by John Hancock, and she was paid thirty-four pounds, the note bearing interest from October 23, 1783.

The Female Review, published in 1797, gave her a very lengthy notice, and bore testimony to her heroic conduct and unblemished character.

MICROBES AT WAR

A Wonderful Revelation of Modern Science.

The revelations of the microscope as to the existence of myriads of microbes in our bodies, as well as in all that we eat and drink, has caused timid people much anxious wonderment as to why these creatures are not more injurious and destructive than they actually are. Writing in the Speaker, Sir Henry Roscoe explains how it is that even the deadliest of these microbes may be found in the mouth or other parts of the body, and yet their host be perfectly healthy. The question is not one of the mere presence of these organisms in the body, but entirely one as to whether or not they find their way into the blood. If they do not all is well; if they do the most serious trouble follows.

Working with the microscope in M. Pasteur's laboratory in Paris, a Russian physician, M. Metschnikoff, has been able to discover the secret of the impotence of the microbe to penetrate into the blood. These most recent investigations show that there are certain cells contained in the blood of all the higher animals termed phagocytes, and identical with the well-known white blood corpuscles, which are endowed with the power of independent motion, and not only wander inside, but even make their way outside the tissue, and pursue, devour and digest any bacilli, whether poisonous or not, with which they come in contact. This is in reality the true battle of life which, although hitherto unknown and unobserved, is constantly going on within the body.

These phagocytes, which are the watchful guardians of the body, attack and annihilate the bacilli before they can penetrate the blood tissues. So long as they remain on guard the body is safe from attack, but should they, from any cause, relax their vigilance, then the invading army of parasites would pass into the system and destroy life either by the numerous mechanical lesions which it produces or by the poison which it secretes. This apparently independent life of the cell within the organism is one of the most marvelous revelations of modern science, as well as a remarkable illustration of the extreme nicety of the balance of nature.

MAY BE WASHED OUT.

Dyspeptics to Have a Fresh Start If a Meal Be Not Digested.

During the past several years physicians have tried, with gratifying success, a novel treatment for dyspepsia and cancer of the stomach by washing out the stomach. The process is very simple and not dangerous. A long, flexible pipe is passed down the throat until one end is in the stomach. The upper end has a funnel attached, into which hot water is poured until the stomach is filled. The weight of the water in the pipe and funnel gives a hydraulic pressure sufficient to slightly distend the stomach. The pipe has an aperture big enough to hold a lead pencil. After the stomach has been filled the funnel end of the pipe is turned down until it is lower than the bottom of the stomach, and the stomach is emptied as a barrel of any fluid is emptied through a siphon. The process may be repeated several times. The result is that the undigested food and mucus are washed out, and the hot water closes the blood vessels, and reduces inflammation. The relief is immediate. The dyspeptic may have his stomach washed out before a meal, so that he can take a fresh start. After the lapse of a sufficient time for ordinary digestion, the stomach may be washed out again.

The process, says the New York Sun, has been in use at the New York Hospital for some time. The stomach pump has been mainly used in cases of poisoning, and is considered to be the first essential before administering antidotes, but they are so seldom used that few physicians have them. Recently in a case of poisoning three prominent physicians were applied to for the use of a stomach pump, and neither of them had one, and the patient had to be taken to the hospital.

A Handy Cane.

You have often been in some position where you would give pretty much any thing for a light; when you have been obliged to give it up and go on your way disconsolate. It is just this contingency, says the Chicago Evening Journal, that a dealer in canes and umbrellas has been providing against. This dealer has succeeded in inventing a cane which has an electric light. The top of the cane unscrews and discloses a small incandescent burner. This latest application of the subtle fluid consists of a cane with a hollow shank in which is snugly stored a fairy-size battery. This is of sufficient power to supply a current for a year with only occasional use, and when exhausted it can be readily renewed. If you drop your pocket-book on the street at night, if you want to consult your watch, if the key-hole is dodging, after the frequent manner of keyholes, all you have to do is to touch a button and the electric cane goes into service, and there you are, with a light at your disposal.

—Of course—She—"Why do poor men always keep lots of dogs?" He—"To keep the wolf from the door."—Munsey's Weekly.

Paine's Celery Compound

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Coca, those wonderful nerve stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. It is the true remedy for Rheumatism.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This curative power, combined with its nerve tonics, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

DYSPEPSIA
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

CONSTIPATION
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely follows its use.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.
Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Prop's
BURLINGTON, VT.

DRINK PURE WATER.
BY USING THE
BUCKET PUMP AND WATER PURIFIER
IN YOUR WELLS AND CISTERNS.
Warranted to Purify a Foul Well or Cistern in Ten Days Use or Money Refunded.



Purifies by Aeration.

It will draw ten gallons of water per minute.
Never has to be packed, primed or thawed out.
A ten-year old boy can draw water with ease from a 50 ft. well.
No iron tubing to rust or burst. No suckers or valves to wear out.
It has no wooden tubing to wear out, decay or pollute the water.
It will not rust or corrode, as the chain is made of galvanized iron.
It is the simplest and most durable arrangement for raising water.
It can be set up in fifteen minutes, as there is nothing to fasten below the platform.
It will not freeze, having stood the test of a Dakota winter, 38 degrees below zero, as the buckets discharge themselves.
Has no leather, rubber or wood in contact with the water to contaminate it.
You do not have to pump out a pailful of water to get a fresh, cool drink, for every bucket goes down full of air to the bottom, and fills with cold water as the air escapes.

Price $10 for a ten-foot well or cistern; 50 cents for every additional foot in depth, after 10 feet.

A live agent wanted in every town in the United States. Address
BUCKET PUMP CO.
441 and 443 Plum Street, CINCINNATI, O.
GEO. HUNTLEY, Agent, Ebensburg, Pa

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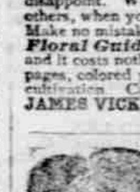
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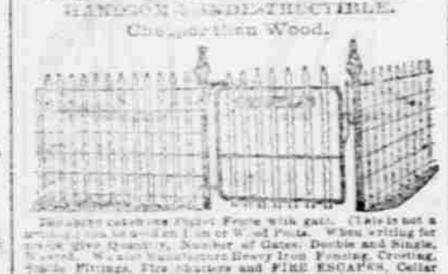
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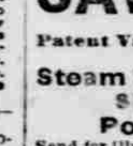
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GYP'S NARROW ESCAPE.

How Mrs. Greenfront's Pet Came Near Losing His Precious Existence.

She came bustling into the doctor's office with something carefully wrapped in a fleecy shawl, says the Chicago Herald.

"Doctor," she said hurriedly, "he isn't at all well, and I would rather you would prescribe for him than any other physician in the city. I haven't forgotten how you brought the children of my neighbor, Mrs. Wallup, through the measles safely, and I am afraid it is something of the same kind that is troubling the dear little fellow."

"Who is sick, Mrs. Greenfront?" asked the physician, solicitously.

"My little Gyp," she answered, unrolling the bundle with the utmost care and exposing to view a measly little red-eyed poodle.

"But, madam," began the doctor, "I—"

"I know you are busy, doctor, and the servant said you mustn't be interrupted but it's a serious case. I don't know what is the matter with him, you see."

"But—"

"I hope no surgical operation will be necessary. I could not bear it, doctor, to see any thing of the kind performed on the dear little fellow."

"Will you allow me, madam, to—"

"Of course, doctor, I put him entirely in your hands. Do whatever you think is best for him. If an operation is necessary use your utmost skill."

"Mrs. Greenfront, you must permit me to say that I am not in the habit of prescribing for dogs."

"What! Don't you know any thing about their diseases?"

"I do not."

"Never had any practice whatever in attending upon them?"

"Never!" exclaimed the disgusted doctor.

"Then I couldn't think of letting you prescribe for him," she said, decidedly and emphatically, as she wrapped the animal up in the shawl with the utmost care. "Dear little Gyp," she murmured, caressingly, "what a narrow escape you have had!"

And taking the bundle up in her arms she bustled out of the office, leaving the fashionable doctor of the aristocratic avenue petrified with astonishment.

A CASHIER'S REVENGE.

How a Chicago Man Got Ahead of a Haughty Bank President.

The cashier of a South Water street fruit house and the president of one of the biggest banks in town had a financial disagreement Saturday afternoon and, according to the Chicago Tribune, the cashier came off victorious. The bank is noted for its unbending business methods. A draft for $1,500 on the South Water street firm came to the bank. The officers demanded payment with a certified check before they would turn over the bill of lading accompanying the draft. The cashier of the fruit house and the president of the bank had a lively conversation through the telephone.

"Our check is good at any bank in town," said the young man. "We can't keep a stock of certified checks on hand."

"We won't accept any thing but a certified check," said the president.

The young man returned to his desk and thought. Then he hired a horse and buggy and drove over to another bank, where he drew out $1,500 in big silver dollars. He placed them in a bag and drove back to the store, where two laborers carried the heavy load into the office. At four o'clock the notary of the bank appeared.

"There's your money," said the young man, triumphantly pointing to the bag. The notary tried to lift the bag, but he was not strong, and 1,500 of those cart-wheel dollars weigh over 85 pounds. The bag never budged. The notary pleaded to be allowed to have the bag carried over to the bank. The young man insisted that he must have his draft and his bill of lading at once and that the necessary counting must be done in the store. The notary was profane, but profanity didn't do any good, and he was diplomatic, and diplomacy failed to work. In the end he was forced to send for three clerks to count the money and hire an express wagon to carry the bag to the bank. Then he turned over the paper and the young man locked the safe and went home to prepare for the peaceful Sabbath day.

OCEANS OF ICE WATER.

The Amount of Ice Used by the Government Employes at Washington.

"The amount of ice consumed by the departments in Washington is enormous in the aggregate," said a big dealer in the article to a Washington Star reporter. "At the Treasury building alone a ton and a half of ice is delivered every morning for the day's consumption. Each room, you see, has its water cooler, or at least, a pitcher, which must be kept filled with cold drink from nine a. m. to four p. m. The ice is delivered in great blocks from carts at the door, and the messengers chop it up into pieces, fill buckets with the lumps and carry the buckets all over the building, distributing to each pitcher or cooler its proper supply. In the cellar there are big refrigerators, which are filled with a reserved stock. Nothing is put in these refrigerators except ice, the clerks not even being allowed to keep bottled beer in them for noontide refreshments.

"It is the same way with all the other departments. The War, State and Navy together use about as much as is consumed in the Treasury building. But it is the Department of the Interior that is the great devourer of ice. In the Pension Office and the main building of the department together from five to six tons are used every twenty-four hours. The post-office gobbles up twelve hundred pounds a day. However, you must remember that these quantities are always variable. In summer much more goes than in winter, and, if the hot season is unusually long or intense, we people who take the contracts are apt to find them far from profitable.

"Each department makes its own contract for ice. Bids are advertised for annually and the dealer who offers a supply for the following year at the lowest rate gets the job. It is, to a certain extent, a gamble, inasmuch as no definite amount of ice is agreed upon. The contractor receives so much money for providing a department with all the frozen water that it requires, whatever this quantity may be. Taking all the departments together, with their branches, it is probable that they consume about twenty-four thousand pounds of ice daily, averaging the year round. This makes a total annual consumption of a good deal over four thousand tons."

A Very Large Lung.

A "chemical lung" is the latest thing proposed for the ventilation of tunnels. It was lately tested in London by fourteen scientists. A room 15x28 was kept for an hour at a temperature of 82 degrees, and the air was loaded with impurities. The men of science were now called upon to enter, and the air was made still more impure by burning sulphur and carbonic acid gas. Then the "chemical lung," or so called punkah, measuring 4x2.6, was set in motion. The temperature was soon reduced to 65 degrees, and the air freed from all impurities. Then fat was burned to test the machine for organic substances, and the "lung" was started up just in time to prevent the examining gentlemen from running out for fresh air. It is proposed to use the invention during the construction of the channel tunnel.

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"The Rochester."

And with it there is no smoke, no smell, *no broken chimneys*, no flickering, no sweating, no climbing up of the flame, no "tantrums" nor annoyance of any kind, and it never needs trimming. Its founts (oil reservoirs) being tough rolled seamless brass, with central draft, it is **absolutely unbreakable**, and as *safe as a tallow candle*.

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EUROPE'S LABOR LAWS.

What Some Nations Have Done to Protect the Working Classes.

A great trades-union congress, composed of delegates from all the labor organizations in Great Britain, met in Liverpool on the 1st of September. It was composed of five hundred delegates, including ten women, and represented most of the large trades of the kingdom.

The principal act of the congress was to pass a resolution in favor of reducing the time of laboring to eight hours a day and of making eight hours a day's labor by act of Parliament. This was not passed, however, without a great deal of strenuous opposition on the part of some of the older delegates.

The meeting of this congress and the great strikes which are frequently taking place in almost every European country and region render the question of what laws have been passed by the several nations regulating labor especially interesting at this time, says the Youth's Companion.

Thus far no European nation has passed a law limiting the time of the labor of adult male working-men. Such measures as have been passed relate for the most part to the protection and limitation of the labor of women and children, and the greater part of these measures have become law within the past fifteen years.

For instance, by a statute passed by the British Parliament in 1878 women and children between fourteen and eighteen years of age, who are engaged in the textile factories are allowed to work only ten hours a day. Children under fourteen years can work only six hours a day. In other industries the respective periods of labor are increased over the figures stated by half an hour.

Moreover, no child under ten years of age is permitted to work in an English factory at all, and all night work is forbidden to women, young girls and children.

In France the limit of age is a little narrower, for in that country no child less than twelve years old is allowed to work in any factory, or other hard manual employment, excepting that they may do so in textile, glass and paper factories.

The French law, moreover, differs from that of most countries in that it limits the hours of labor according to the degree of education of the laborer. Children between twelve and fourteen years who have had a good elementary education are allowed to work twelve hours a day; those who have not, only six. This is to enable the less educated to attend school a part of every day. The French also forbid work on Sundays and nights to all boys under sixteen years, and all girls under twenty-one.

In viewing the steps taken by the young German Emperor to improve the condition of his laboring subjects, the present state of the German labor laws becomes interesting. Already legislation has done much, at least in the direction of protecting working-women and children.

German children under twelve years of age are forbidden to take work in factories and mines, and those between twelve and fourteen are legally restricted to six hours a day. Those between fourteen and sixteen years old may work ten hours a day in most of the industries, and at spinning eleven hours. Children are not allowed to work between half-past eight o'clock at night and half-past five in the morning, nor on Sundays, except in cases of urgent necessity, to be determined by the Bundesrath, or upper house of Parliament.

It is noteworthy, however, that the German labor laws have as yet done little to protect working-women of mature age. The principal law on this subject provides that the Bundesrath shall have power to prohibit female labor in certain industries, or to restrict it by regulations, and the same body may, if it sees fit, prohibit night work to any special class.

Even despotic Russia has issued decrees which regulate the hours of work of women and children according to the exigencies of particular industries. Children under twelve years, with a few specified exceptions, are not allowed to work in Russian factories; those between twelve and fifteen years are restricted to eight hours daily, and may not work more than four hours continuously. Children under seventeen years and women are not allowed to work in Russia in spinning or textile industries at night, and the Russian law requires employers to pay attention to the education of their working people.

Similar regulations and restrictions to those which have already been described exist in Belgium, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Holland, Italy, Norway and Sweden, and Denmark. It will be seen that there is little or no legislation which restricts or imposes conditions upon the labor of full-grown men, but in many countries there are vigorous agitations to extend the limitations of law to working-men also.

BURMESE WELL-DIGGERS.

The Manner of Sinking Oil Wells in India.

The native method of digging oil wells in Burmah is described in a very interesting manner by Dr. Noetling, of the Indian Geological Survey. In the first place, a square shaft is dug, its sides measuring about four feet each. Over this pit is placed a crossbeam, supported on stanchions at either side, and in the center of the beam a small wooden drum or cylinder, which has its axis is made of a single piece of wood.

A leather rope running over this drum is used to lower the workmen into the pit, as well as the earthenware pot in which the oil is brought up. The walls of the shaft are lined with wood, and timber is used to support them. The workmen are lowered in an ingenious manner. The man sits on two slings formed of strong rope running between his legs and knotted over his left shoulder. To prevent sliding, a thin rope runs down from the knot across the breast, underneath the right shoulder to the back, where it is fastened to the rope forming the slings. A second rope for the same purpose is fastened round the hips.

No light can be taken down the shaft on account of the explosive gas; the workman, therefore, ties up his eyes before going down, so that he may see during the short time he is in the well. Two hundred and ninety seconds is the longest time any man, however strong, can remain below without becoming unconscious.

The workers object to descending more than 250 feet, and this limit is 310 feet. The manner of drawing up the oil is also very primitive. The rope is fastened around the neck of a bell-shaped earthenware pot, which is lowered and filled by sinking in the oil below. The oil is poured out into a larger pot when raised, and twelve of the latter are packed on a cart.

His Mistake.

Prison Chaplain—Bad company, my poor friend, is what gets most men into trouble.

Convict—Dat's so, cap. If only I could 'a' kept out er de detective's way!
—West Shore.

—Both Girls Are Exclusive.—"No," said Miss Bleecker, in reply to a question, "I am not going to the Chinners. I don't care to meet every Tom, Dick and Harry." "That is right," replied Miss South Church, of Boston. "I also dislike to meet every Thomas, Richard and Henry."—N. Y. Sun.